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THE BOOK OF THE CAMPINES

BY THEO HEWES



Dr. H. P. Clarke

Is **NOT** an all-round judge, but does make a specialty of Games, Orientals and Miscellaneous—those classes which the ordinary poultry judge knows very little about and cares less.

GAMES

EXHIBITION GAMES—

Black Breasted Red, Brown Red, Red Pyle, Silver Duckwing, Golden Duckwing, Birchen, Black, White.

THOROUGHbred GAMES (American Pit, Irish, Old English)—

Light Reds and Gingers, Dark Reds and Brown Reds, Blacks and Brassbacks, Grays and Duckwings, Dominiques and Specks, Blues and Blue Reds, Spangles and Mottles, Pyles and Whites, Hennies, Muffs and Tassels.

SHAMO JAPANESE GAMES.

ASEEL INDIAN GAMES.

ORIENTALS

CORNISH—

Dark, White, White Laced Red.

BLACK SUMATRAS.

BLACK RED MALAYS.

MISCELLANEOUS

CAMPINES, LAKENVELDERS, FAVEROLLES, SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS, SUSSEX, YOKOHAMAS, MALINES, SULTANS, SILKIES, FRIZZLES.

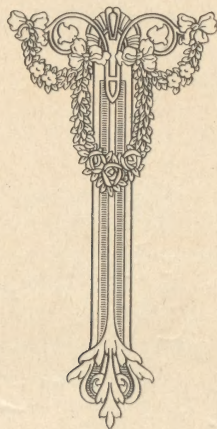
Yes, the Campine is an old friend of mine, an acquaintance of more than twenty years. Now fanciers say I can do a better job at "guessing off the good ones" than any other man in America. Shall be open for a few judging dates next season.

DR. H. P. CLARKE,

Indianapolis, Indiana

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Book of the Campines



By

THEO. HEWES and DR. H. P. CLARKE

L.L.

1914 Dec 26

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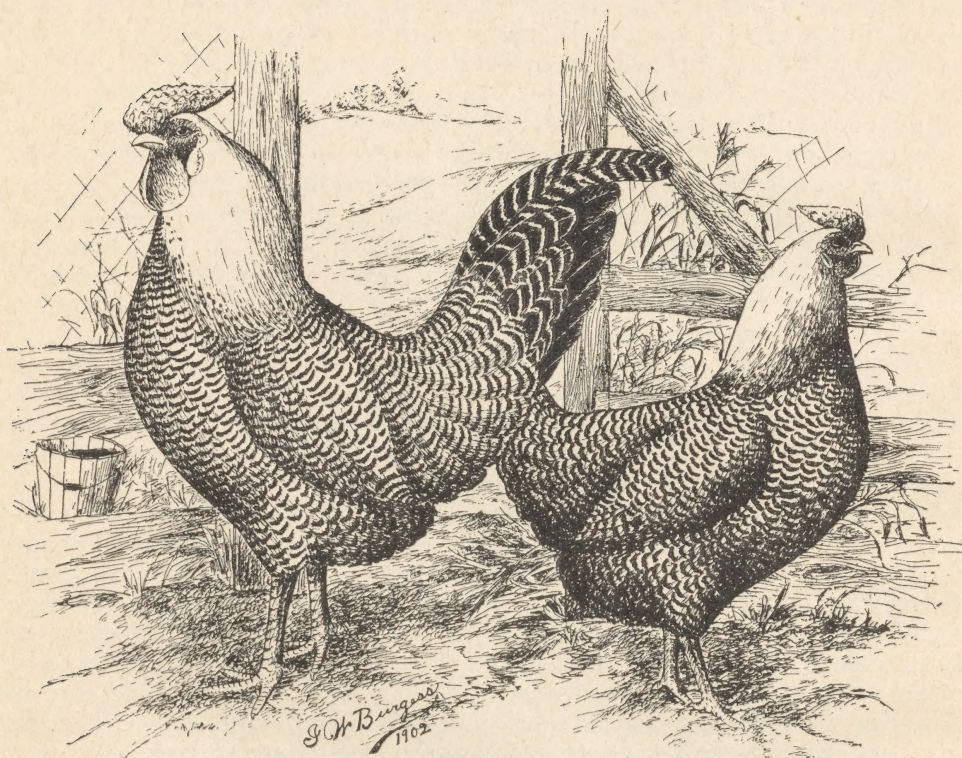
INTRODUCTORY

By THEO. HEWES

This breed, that lay dormant for nearly twenty years, has seemingly sprung into life with more prospects of a real boom than any other foreign breed that has been introduced into this country, aside from the Orpingtons. I wonder if many of our readers know that at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, held in Chicago in connection with the World's Fair in 1893, the Campines were admitted to the Standard? A few birds were bred in America at that time, but the quality was inferior and the imported birds failed to show strength. In fact, they could not acclimate and give a good account of themselves either as egg or meat producers. We believe now, in looking back over the case, that this was due in a measure to inferior birds having been imported; also, no doubt, to the lack of knowledge on the part of the American breeders in not knowing at that time how to care for them.

In color the original birds were very much after the style of our Silvers of today, perhaps the black in the barring not so sharply defined, but the general outline of feather and color was similar to those of today. The general stamina of the birds showed to disadvantage. They were frail, delicate, with very thin comb on males and a bone more like our exhibition Games. In fact, there was nothing to recommend them and the half-hearted boom started at Chicago died a-bornin'. Later good reports reached us from time to time. Tourists visiting the old country report finding the Campines in large numbers, both the Silver and Golden, with an occasional report of solid colors. Dr. H. P. Clarke, a close student of foreign breeds, often discussed the Campines with us at a time when no one else in America was paying any attention to the breed, and his prediction was that they were bound to come again and come strong. He was so emphatic in his declaration that he even imagined that they would eventually prove the strongest rivals of our Minorcas and Leghorns. The boom now on would indicate that the Doctor was right in his claim, for the breed as now advertised proves they have found favor in all parts of the country. The flattering reports of their egg yield, together with their records under test, prove them an egg fowl par excellence; while their size, weight and the early maturity of the chicks make them a strong candidate for early broilers. Another advantage they have at the present time is their color, which in the female comes remarkably true; and since the Brown Leghorn breeders have gone to such radical extremes in double mating, there is room for a parti-colored breed of the Campine type that can be bred and that will give a larger percentage of exhibition specimens.

Taking it all in all, we see rather a flattering future for the Campines and would not be at all surprised to find the Silvers and Goldens leading the Brown Leghorns at many of the winter shows of 1914.



ROSE COMB SILVER CAMPINES.

(From "Book of the Hamburgs," 1902.)

Above is shown the original hen-feathered Campine, the French variety from which British fanciers got their type, style and accuracy of markings. This fowl was fully described and illustrated in our "Book of the Hamburgs" in 1902, but American breeders were not wise enough then to take the tip. Two years later the English fancy accidentally stumbled onto this type and struck a gold mine. Now America must send to England for her best Campines, when it could just as easily have been the other way.

See paragraph, "Those Old Pictures," page 13.

THE CAMPINE

Belgian, French, English, American.

By DR. H. P. CLARKE,
Indianapolis, Ind.

ARCHEOLOGICAL

Just as some of us Americans try to trace the origin of things back to the Pilgrim Fathers and the landing of the Mayflower, so do our English cousins love to go still further and connect their fancies with the coming of Caesar to the early Britons. The result makes interesting reading, even if a part of the argument be a bit hard to follow, as may be seen in this clipping.

HISTORY.

The great Roman general and consul, Julius Caesar, who, by landing upon our shores in the year 55 B. C., first brought this island of Britain into the realms of history and into the region of practical politics, relates the interesting fact that, though they did not think it lawful to eat the flesh of "the hare, the hen and the goose," yet they bred them "for the sake of amusement and pleasure." One can scarcely imagine a person keeping a goose for amusement, though it is impossible to guess the unsuspected qualities that any animal or bird may possess until one comes into close contact with it and draws it out, as it were, by means of human companionship. But as regards the hare, history has repeated itself in those which the poet Cowper kept simply for amusement and pleasure, of which he writes so tenderly, and for which the miller, who used to call occasionally, had such a peculiar attraction. And as regards the "hen," there are a great number of people at the present day, and we trust that it may be an ever-increasing number, who, if they do not exactly keep it for "the sake of amusement and pleasure," at any rate keep it for the sake of pleasure and profit. Now, for this two-fold purpose, there is no breed that can be more strongly, or sincerely, recommended than the beautiful and lively Campine. The profitable qualities of this breed, with its delicately gamey flesh, and its daintily flavored eggs, will be dealt with in a future chapter; we will now speak only of the pleasure to be derived from its culture, because it may, incidentally, throw some light upon its history.

The Campine is the most frolicsome and friendly of all fowls, and seems to possess a real sense of humor, as well as a strong feeling of affection. If they are kept loose, and their friendship has been culti-

vated, it is only for the one who has been in the habit of feeding them to appear upon the scene and immediately he, or she, is turned into a human perch. There they are, helter skelter, some clinging to the arms to get a fair peck at the contents of the basket, others perching upon the shoulders, and one, at any rate, like the man in the parable who sought out the chief room at the feasts, occupying the crown of the head. Under such circumstances as these, it is well not to put on your best clothes before going into the poultry yard, especially if the day should be wet, or to belong to the hatless brigade. It is no wonder that people get very much attached to these birds, for on these occasions the birds certainly get very much attached to them. A certain lady fancier of our acquaintance has even been heard to say that she never could eat one of her own birds, for it always seemed like eating a relation. With most of us, however, one regrets to say, the cannibal instincts are too strong for such sentiments to long survive the tempting bait. But this lady fancier has the pleasure of knowing that her affection is reciprocated, for when her birds are on exhibit, in the show-pen, it is only for her voice to be heard, and immediately their heads are through the bars, and each one says as plainly as possible, "Well, I am glad to see you, for I was feeling terribly lonely amongst all these strangers."

But what has all this to do with the history of the Campine? Much, every way, if we will only put two and two together; for we started with the statement of Julius Caesar, which tells us that the Britons of his day kept the hens "for the sake of amusement and pleasure." Now, there is no fowl that would have answered that purpose so well as the Campine. "But surely you are not going to tell us," says the reader, "that those ancient Britons, clothed in skins and painted with woad, actually kept Campines?" And there is a smile on the face of the reader. Yes, but it is not the smile of intelligence. How were fowls introduced into Britain? There are some who have thought they were introduced by the Phoenicians who, long before Caesar's time, came to our shores to traffic for tin. But this does not seem very probable when we consider the length of the journey those Phoenicians had to take. In fact, this consideration alone seems to "rule it out of court." There are others who think that they were introduced from Gaul; and these have convincing probability on their side.

Just let us turn to Caesar again. You will find it in the fifth book of his "Commentaries on the Gallic War." That interesting writer tells us that though the interior of Britain was inhabited by those who "were born in the island itself," the sea coast was inhabited by those who had come from Gaul, had waged war upon the natives, and had remained to cultivate the land. Now let us put two and two together. The Campines are a Belgian fowl; and Belgian fowls were noted in Caesar's day; for it is reported that when Caesar left Belgium for Italy he took a number of fowls with him, which the Roman epicures pronounced to be fit food for the gods. Now Caesar tells us that the Gauls, which inhabited the shore of Britain in his day and cultivated the land, were the Belgae. What, then, can be more probable than that those Belgians, who settled in Britain and cultivated the soil,

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should have brought their own fowls with them, seeing that they were the best that were known, especially since, as we are told by Mr. Harrison Weir, who quotes from Sharon Turner, even in Roman times in this country eggs were among the chief products of land owned or cultivated by rich or poor. No great stretch of imagination is, therefore, required to believe that the ancient Britons who kept fowls were Campinists. And that may "account for the milk in the cocoanut." There is a great deal in heredity; and, when we witness the frolicsome and friendly disposition of the Campine, it is pleasant to think that it may have had its origin in the fact that the ancient Britons, who were not such savages as they looked, differed in this respect from their Belgic neighbors, in that they bred these birds not for profit, but "for the sake of amusement and pleasure." This wonderful law of heredity, too, may account for the fact that the Welsh, the direct descendants of those ancient Britons, are among the most conspicuous lovers of the Campine at the present day. They have returned quite naturally to their first love; though today they keep them for pleasure and profit.

From the days of Julius Caesar to Charles V., of France, is, perhaps, a rather long jump; but still it takes us back four hundred years; and even then the Campine was much appreciated in that country, as it has been since, and is increasingly so at the present time. It has been said, indeed, that there seems almost to be a danger of the Campine becoming extinct in Belgium, so eagerly are they being bought up by the French dealers. Doubtless, many millions of the eggs imported into this country from the Continent have come from this prolific breed. And how wonderfully history repeats itself! When the Huguenots took refuge in England, and laid the foundations upon which our great manufactories have been built, they brought their favorite fowl with them, just as we imagine the Belgae did before Caesar's day; and that favorite fowl was the Campine. Those who, like the Rev. Lewis Jones, the present (1912) secretary of the English Campine Club (a Welshman, be it noted), have gone, for the purpose of investigation, from one end of Lancashire to the other, have come here and there upon a breed of fowls known as Bolton Greys. These birds, it is said, are Campines, and are the descendants of those brought over so long ago by the sturdy Huguenots, though their origin had long been forgotten. The Campine, indeed, as far as this country is concerned, had to be "re-discovered," to use Mr. Harrison Weir's term; and this was not done till so recently as 1899.

But here the novice comes face to face with a difficulty which causes some mental confusion. He finds that there are two names given to very similar kinds of fowls. The names are Campine and Braekel. The solution of the difficulty is that they are one and the same breed. Braekel was their original name, as far as their modern history is concerned; but one branch of the family has acquired the name of Campine from the mere accident that when, a few years ago, it was re-introduced into this country, it was brought from the district of Belgium known as La Campine. There is a difference in type between the Braekel bred in La Campine (the Campine proper) and that bred in

other parts—in fact, the Rev. Lewis Jones, who went to inspect them on the spot, says that the difference is greater than he had supposed—but it is only the difference produced by locality. What we have to bear in mind now in connection with the history of the Campine is that as Campinists we come in touch with the earliest known of all established breeds of Europe, and certainly the most interesting, combining today, as it did in ancient times—pleasure and profit.

—The Campine Fowl, by Rev. and Mrs. J. Harvey.

CAMPINE OR GAME?

The early Britons kept fowls “for the sake of amusement and pleasure.” The Campine is particularly adapted to such purpose. Therefore, it is argued, the early Britons must have kept Campines. But let us go more deeply into this matter. Of what sort was the “amusement and pleasure” of those early Britons? Tradition says it was cock-fighting. We do know to a certainty that cocking was practiced in Britain during the Roman period. Silver spurs still exist which were found among Roman remains in Britain. Despite prohibitory legislation, cocking is even yet a pastime in the ancient home of the Belgae and also in Britain. It seems to have been a matter of “amusement and pleasure” in both countries since ante-Roman times. Then is it not more than probable that the fowls of the early Britons were Game rather than Campine? And would not this better account for the superior table qualities of the Belgian fowls which were taken to Rome and pronounced “fit food for the gods?”

While the early history of the Campine is not accurately recorded and we must rely in great part upon guess work, it does seem that a very much more credible story than the above is the one told in my contribution to the “Book of the Hamburgs,” Theo. Hewes; published 1902, by Inland Poultry Journal. That was written twelve years ago, at a time when the Campine was absolutely dead in America. Many changes have taken place since then, but the writer is just egotistical enough to think that those Historical Notes do even today constitute the best little piece of Campine literature ever printed in the English language. Here is an extract:

FROM “BOOK OF THE HAMBURGS,” 1902.

The home of the Campine, from which the breed takes its name, is a sandy stretch of country extending eastward from the city of Antwerp to Hasselt in Limbourg. It is in this district where the fowls are bred in greatest numbers, though they may also be found in considerable quantity scattered through other sections of Belgium, as well as in southern Holland, northern France and the Rhenish provinces of Germany, in all of which places they have been known for a very long period of time. There is a tradition to the effect that this breed was brought into western Europe by Johanna, elder daughter of Baldwin IX. He was the Count of Flanders, who established the Latin Empire at Constantinople in the latter part of the twelfth century; was killed

in 1206. His old capital, the city of Lille, was destroyed in 1212, and was rebuilt by this daughter known as "Johanna of Constantinople." While there remains at this late day no authentic history bearing upon any of her efforts in poultry culture, the character and contour of the birds appear to point to an earlier home somewhere near the shores of the Mediterranean, the fowls are yet fairly abundant in the region where a part of Johanna's palace still stands, and on the whole the story may be considered as at least within the range of reason. No such breed is now known to exist in the Levant, but testimony to its former existence may be found in the "Historia Naturalium" of Ulisse Aldrovandi, an Italian naturalist of Bologna, whose ornithology, published in 1599, contains a very accurate description of the Silver Campine under the name, "Turkish Fowl."

As "Dutch Pencilled," "Chittiprat" and "Dutch Everyday Layer," the breed has been known in England for a century or more, though it is only within the past decade that the Campine as such has been recognized among British poultrymen, and only during the past four years that the fowl has been at all taken to by fanciers and exhibitors. Right now the single comb Silver and Golden varieties are enjoying a boom in the British Isles. A specialist club has been formed, a standard drawn up and classes secured at several of the leading shows. Already the fowls begin to display more uniformity in markings and a general betterment from the exhibition standpoint. The Campine Club has a membership of seventy-seven, and there were forty-one birds at the Palace Show last year, with present prospects of still further advances in the immediate future.

The Belgian Campine was introduced in America by Arthur D. Murphy, of Maine, in the year 1893. The single comb varieties were admitted to the Standard at the World's Fair revision and a great effort was made to push the fowl into popularity. But very few fanciers caught on and the Campine became a "dead one" as far as the United States was concerned before its boom had even started in England.

In Belgium there are seven recognized varieties:

1. Single Comb Silver.
2. Single Comb Golden.
3. Rose Comb Silver.
4. Rose Comb Golden.
5. Single Comb White.
6. Courte-patte.
7. Braekel.

The first named is numerically equal to almost all the others combined. It is the common fowl of northern Belgium and may be found in villages, in small city yards and on the farms. The birds are kept for their eggs rather than their beauty, and as a consequence comparatively few specimens could stand the close scrutiny of a fancier's eye. Occasionally a hen may be seen with rather evenly marked penciling, but many others appear with mossy or grayish body and light colored hackle. In fact, this is the impression most apt to be conveyed by a flock of Campines in a Belgian barn yard. They look like dapple-gray

birds with white necks. Among the real fanciers a little attention has of late years been paid to markings and an attempt made to breed the Silver Campine somewhat similar to the Penciled Hamburg, though in the former the penciling is with a wider bar and the markings are more diffused throughout the plumage, particularly in the male. The cock's tail is commonly black or with slight traces of penciling. In England the present fancy is for sickles edged with white or "mackerel marking."

The Single Comb Golden birds average a little better in uniformity than the Silvers, also a trifle smaller in size. [This was true of the Belgian birds in 1902, but not of the English fowls of 1913.] They are to be found in fair numbers throughout all the region named.

Rose Comb Silvers are not overly abundant, though a few may be seen at nearly all the Belgian shows. In southern Holland and northern Belgium one will occasionally find in these classes real Penciled Hamburgs of evident English importation, or else crosses of these on the native Campine. Further to the south in Belgium and in northern France the Rose Comb birds are of a more distinctive type and undoubted purity. They are Campines all over. The cocks are hen-feathered and hen-tailed, much better in penciling than the ordinary Single Comb variety and in every way more worthy the attention of a fancier. Indeed, there are few prettier sights in that land of pleasing prospects than a flock of these Rose Comb Silvers running over the lawn and amidst the shrubbery of an old-fashioned chateau park.

The accompanying illustrations were redrawn by the Inland Poultry Journal artist from a colored plate in *L'Acclimatation Illustrée*, published at Brussels some years ago. These pictures show the difference in style between the two kinds and are presented as evidence in support of a belief I have for some time held, namely, that if our American poultrymen had taken up this Rose Comb variety—a fancier's fowl—instead of the Single Comb bird of the barnyard, the name Campine might even now have a place in our prize lists and popularity. The hen-feathering would not appeal to some tastes, perhaps. I have talked with French and Belgian breeders who did not favor it. But to me it seems a positive attraction as well as an advantage. Both sexes being practically alike, there are no "double mating" problems. The breeder knows exactly what to count upon and so can secure more definite results and higher excellence generally, which fact is well illustrated in the case of the old-time Lancashire Mooney, a hen-feathered fowl whose perfection in spangling has never since been equalled.

The White Campine of Belgium occupies about the same relative position as the White Hamburg in England and America. The Campine aux Courtes-Pattes is a duck-legged Single Comb Silver of more oddity than good looks. I once saw a very fine exhibit of these birds at the *Concours Agricole Régional du Nord* (what we in America would call a "State Fair"), and they seem to have some few admirers among the gardeners and truck-patch farmers in the flax country, but are not often seen around Antwerp or Brussels.

Talk with a Belge who keeps Braekels, and he will strive to convince you that his pets belong to an entirely distinct and superior

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race. As a matter of fact, the Braekel is merely a heavy weight Single Comb Campine. Not a separate variety, only a strain or family which has been bred to large size for table use rather than fecundity.

QUALITIES.

Just at the present time there are many articles written for the express purpose of "booming" the Campine and claiming for it every merit imaginable. Now let us try to consider these claims calmly and form a proper estimate of the breed's characteristics.

It is sprightly and active, a good forager and one that will do well in a large run or on free range, but one that will soon become sickly and miserable in the close confinement of a small coop or pen. It needs plenty of room, exercise, fresh air, grass.

It is friendly when petted, amiable, has a bright, intelligent eye and what might be called a pleasing personality—much similar to the Thoroughbred Game in these respects, as well as in shape of body; also "dreadfully high-spirited," as shown in the temper of both cock and hen at times.

As a layer the Campine will now average better than its offspring, the Pencilled Hamburg, because long years of fancy breeding have, to a certain extent, enervated the latter, sapped its vitality and weakened its fecundity. Furthermore, a newly imported strain of fowls is apt to be more prolific than home-bred birds anyhow. So that, under favorable conditions the Campine should at the present time prove one of the very best layers known. If there be a difference, my guess is that the Belgian will slightly exceed the English in number of eggs, possibly also in size of eggs. In uniformity and whiteness of eggs the English should beat the Belgian.

All kinds of Campines make fine eating, I am sure. Never tasted one of the new English type, but I have eaten Belgian Campines in their native home and can testify to the fact that in quality of flesh, as well as quantity (proportionate to live weight), they excel almost every other breed except the Game.

"Big eggs, white eggs, lots of eggs"—seems to be the slogan of the Campinists. Of course each enthusiast claims his own particular strain the most productive ever known and some wonderful tales are told. But with all due allowance for possible exaggeration, the truth of it all is that the fancier who takes up this breed with an abundance of extra large, white eggs as his aim, is not going to be disappointed.

THE FUTURE.

The Belgian Campine came to America two decades ago, made its bow and then retired into "innocuous desuetude." The fowl went to England, had a run of popularity, was greatly improved in feather markings, came to America in its new dress, is received with acclamations of delight and seems now about to enjoy a sure-enough boom. The English Campine is in the ascendant here, no doubt about that. But do not fail to observe also that the birds are not coming from



S. C. Silver Campines. Illustration referred to by Dr. Clarke in his article.

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England alone. Many importations are being made from Belgium, too. These Belgian birds are pretty and attractive even if not so rich in fancy points as the English. Most of them are of the larger or Braekel family, good layers, more vigorous and hardier than the finely bred English strains. They seem to be taking well. Already several of our shows are providing classes for "English Campines" and other classes for "Belgian Campines."

What will be the ultimate result? It is my guess that the English type will become recognized as the proper thing for the Campine and will take possession of this name in America. The Belgian type (whether large or small) will eventually satisfy itself with the name Braekel here, to distinguish from the preceding. Then our poultry shows of the future will contain the same breed, with only slight variations, under three different names: Pencilled Hamburg, Braekel, Campine.

THOSE OLD PICTURES.

The two large drawings here presented were made for "Book of the Hamburgs" and, as stated above, were re-drawn from an old color plate. The work of the copyist was accurate. The portraiture of the original artist was quite faulty in some respects. He is decidedly off in shape of birds and it will be noticed that the two varieties do not correspond in this respect as he has drawn them. This is wrong, of course. His attempt at barring is very crude, not at all true to nature. There is one feature, however, which is perfectly evident and which may be depended upon; that is the notable difference in marking between the Single and the Rose Comb varieties. The former shows the well known white back and saddle which characterizes the Belgian type and Braekel of today, while the Rose Comb male shows the hen-feather of the modern English type still further developed. In truth, those Rose Combs of northern France twenty years ago had attained a degree of perfection which the English Single Combs are only now beginning to approach.

The old color-plate is lost and its date forgotten. Judging from a reference to this same picture which appears in some notes on the Campine written by myself for Fanciers' Gazette (London, England), and published in that paper December 30, 1887, the original painting was probably made about the year 1884.

THE BELGIAN CAMPINE.

(Official Braekel Standard, National Federation Aviculture.)

—The Silver Braekel—

Comb—Single, large, straight, composed of five or six triangular teeth; texture of rather coarse grain.

Eye—Large, very dark brown, black pupil, the border of eyelid blackish, which gives the eye a still darker appearance.

Beak—Blue at base, finishing in clear horn color.

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Face—Red, embellished with little feathers the same color as the fluff.

Earlobes—Almond shape, mother of pearl.

Wattles—Long.

Head—Large and deep; skull slightly flattened.

Neck—Strong, medium length.

Neck Hackles—Thick, spreading at the back.

Breast—Deep (wide and fleshy).

General Appearance: Form of Body—Broad back, medium sized skeleton, body slightly inclined backwards, tail almost perpendicular. Thigh rather short, hidden by feathers of abdomen.

Leg—Blue, medium length.

Toes—Four in number.

Nails—White.

Height—55 to 60 centimetres (22 to 24 inches).

Weight—3 kilos (about 6 1-2 pounds).

Carriage—Proud, quick steps.

—Cock—

The white must be pure white; the black with green metallic lustre or sheen.

Neck Hackles—White.

Earlobes—White.

Shoulders—Barred.

Epaulettes (Wing Bow)—White, with base of feather more or less barred.

Wing Primaries—Black, bordered at exterior with white.

Wing Coverts—Barred.

Wing Secondaries—Heavily barred.

Saddle Feathers—White.

Tail Coverts—Well barred.

Little Sickle or Tail Feathers—Black, carrying distinctly barred design.

Sickle Feathers—Black, bordered with grey.

Breast—Well barred as high up as possible towards wattles.

Neck—Barred.

Fluff—Dark ash color.

The black bars of the breast increase in width from neck to tail.

—Hen—

Comb—Single, large, falling on one side; five to six teeth; sometimes base of comb spotted with blue, rather coarse in grain.

Beak—Blue at base, finishing in clear horn.

Eye—Large, dark brown, like cock.

Face—Red, embellished with feathers.

Earlobes—White, bluish, mother of pearl.

Wattles—Red, rounded.

Head—Large, deep, rather strong.

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General Form of Body—Stretched out, rectangular, inclined backwards.

Legs—Blue.

Toe Nails—Same as in cock.

Weight—About 2 1-2 kilos (about 5 1-2 pounds).

Height—About 40 to 45 centimetres (16 to 18 inches).

Neck Hackles—White.

Earlobes—White.

Wings, Back, Breast—Barred.

Flight and Wing Primaries—Exterior barred, interior black, speckled with white.

Tail—Quite black, more or less, and speckled on exterior side. Two large tail coverts, more or less barred.



AN IDEAL PAIR OF BRAEKELS (1900).

From a Drawing forwarded by the Secretary of the Braekel Club of Belgium to "The Feathered World," England.

BELGIAN FOWLS.

As a rule, are quite mossy and irregular in markings. While the Standard says of the Silvers: "The white must be pure white, the black with green metallic lustre or sheen," you will rarely find distinct and well defined bars. Clear white hackles they must have, and in this one point at least, they are not a bit inferior to their British brethren. Get the females as evenly barred as possible and see to it that the males have white saddle feathers. The male back (not mentioned in the above standard) ought to be pure white, is often gray. The male wings might be evenly barred, usually gray or spotted. Eyes and feet average well, earlobes fair, combs smaller than English birds and less apt, in the male, to fall over.

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Remember that these fowls are bred more for utility than fancy points and should be judged accordingly. Do not be too fastidious about features which are purely ornamental, but pay particular attention to type characters, shape, symmetry, carriage, and especially to vigor. Size and weight are to be considered only to this extent, that where two fowls are otherwise of equal merit, the larger is to be given preference. The heaviest Brækels are apt to be coarse and lacking in quality.

THE ENGLISH STANDARD.

—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS—

Beak—Rather short.

Eyes—Bright and prominent.

Comb—Single, medium size, with even serrations, coming well back, but clear of the neck, free from excrescences. Upright in cocks, falling over in hens.

Face—Smooth.

Earlobes—Medium size, inclined to almond shape, free from wrinkles.

Wattles—Fine in texture, length in proportion to comb.

Neck—Medium length, nicely arched, well furnished with hackle.

Breast—Very full, round, carried well forward.

Back—Rather long.

Body—Broad, narrowing to tail, close and compact.

Wings—Large, neatly tucked up.

Tail—A good length, carried well out from the body; in cocks, sickles and secondaries broad and plentiful.

Legs and Feet—Legs, medium length; toes slender and well spread; four toes on each foot; shanks free from feathers or fluff.

Size—The larger the better, maintaining the type.

Carriage—Very alert and graceful.

Markings—Every feather on the bird's body, with the exception of those on the neck hackle, should be barred in a transverse direction; these bars should be as clear as possible, with well defined edges; they should run across the feather so as to form as near as possible rings around the body. The barrings in the feathers of breast and under part of the body should run across the feather either in a straight or slightly curved direction, but on the top, the shoulders, saddle hackle and tail, may run in a more or less V-shaped direction. The bars in all cases should be clear, well defined and with clear-cut edges. The bars should be as nearly as possible three times the width of the ground color, which must be clear and distinct.

The saddle of the cock should be furnished with a good flow of properly developed hackles.

COLOR IN SILVER CAMPINES

—In Both Sexes—

Beak—Horn color.

Eye—Iris, dark brown; pupil, black.

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Comb, Face and Wattles—Bright red.

Earlobe—White.

Legs and Feet—Leaden blue; toe-nails, horn.

Neck and Hackle—As pure white as possible.

The ground color should be pure white, and the barring should be pure black, with rich beetle-green sheen. The end of the feather should be white.

THE STANDARD FOR GOLD CAMPINES

The same as for Silvers, merely substituting the word "Gold" for "White" wherever the latter occurs, the Gold ground color to be as rich as possible, and not a washed-out yellow.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF JUDGES.

Comb	5
Eye	5
Earlobe	5
Legs and Feet	5
Neck Hackle	12
Condition	10
Beetle Green Sheen	10
Size	10
Development and Carriage of Tail.....	8
Distinctness and evenness of markings.....	30

A Perfect Bird..... 100

SERIOUS DEFECTS FOR WHICH BIRDS SHOULD BE PASSES.

1. Even barring, i. e., the white being equal in width to the black.
2. Pencilled ground color.
3. Sprigs on comb.
4. Legs other than leaden blue; feathers or fluffs on shanks.
5. White in face.
6. Red eye.
7. Squirrel or wry tail.

N. B. The novice should clearly understand that there are no specimens in existence conforming to this standard in every respect, but that the foregoing particulars represent an "ideal" bird for breeders to strive to produce.

(Note in English Year Book.)

Size—This trouble is always with us, the wording in the Standard, "the larger the better," is worse than useless, for it is misleading. The Club should alter it and replace it by the weights which were settled upon at the annual general meeting, at the Palace, as being ideal, males 5 1-2 pounds, females 3 1-2 pounds. As no notice was given of such a motion this cannot at present be incorporated in the Standard, but

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it indicates what members think. Personally I think these weights quite high enough. I always maintain that all we want to do is to guard against the size being smaller than that of the Belgian Campine. I think any attempt to increase size should be deprecated. The size of the birds at present is the maximum for the greatest prolificacy.

THE ENGLISH CAMPINE.

As stated above, the Campine was not taken up seriously by the British fancy until about 1898 or 1899. There was at once an effort made to improve the barring. Then came a slight tendency toward the hen-color in males with sickles having white edges at first. In 1904 a cockerel appeared which was really of the desired type, won Challenge Cup and Gold Medal for best Campine in the Club Show at Alexandria Palace that year, and from this bird are descended all the best English Campines of the present time. What was he? No one knows exactly. He was hatched in England from an egg laid at Renaix, a town in southern Belgium, only 18 miles from the French frontier. English fanciers all looked upon him as a sport or freak, but it is my own guess that one of his ancestors must have been a Rose Comb Henfeather from the north of France. This appears practically certain not alone on account of his color markings and place of origin, but still more so from the fact that all English Campines today show a strong tendency toward hen-feathering in spite of most strenuous efforts to breed for full saddles and sickles.

Observe also that the very best English strains will occasionally throw a rose comb chick or two. These are usually killed and not mentioned, for fear a Hamburg cross might be suspected, though English Rose Combs have been some advertised of late, notably by Dr. Dunkin, of Clapham, and Mr. E. J. Gidman reported (Campine Herald, Sept., 1913) two such chicks from the stock of Rev. E. Lewis Jones.

Belgian fanciers do not like this type. They say the British are making over their breed into something else, that the English bird is not at all the fowl of la Campine. But what's in a name anyhow? Who would go to Livorno for Leghorns, to Madrid for W. F. B. Spanish, to Warsaw for Polish, to Saigon for Cochins?

Consider that the English type (in a Rose Comb variety) is not new by any means. It has existed in the north of France for a quarter of a century to my personal knowledge and probably for a very long time before. Observe that this Henfeather has its headquarters right around the city of Lille, the very place where the Campine is believed to have been first brought into western Europe from its earlier home in Turkey.

This, the type now preferred for exhibition purposes in both America and the British Isles, was brought to its present high degree of excellence along lines laid down in the above Standard. At the same time it may be well to remember that in Belgium a standard is no standard at all, as we understand the term, but only a sort of description to be used as a work of reference. And in England a stand-

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ard is about midway between the Belgian idea and the American, not absolutely authoritative, as our A. P. A. Standards are supposed to be, and still of great weight when backed by a specialty club. It is presumed that an English judge will follow his own ideals, which should agree in the main (not necessarily altogether) with the published standard.

The above remarks are made to explain what the writer believes to be approximately the value of the Scale of Points as actually applied (scoring is unknown there) by the best judges in English show rooms. Take the 10 points from "Size" and add them to the 30 for "Distinctness and Evenness of Markings," which, together with the 10 already assigned to "Beetle Green Sheen," will make a total of 50 for the



GOLDEN CAMPINES.

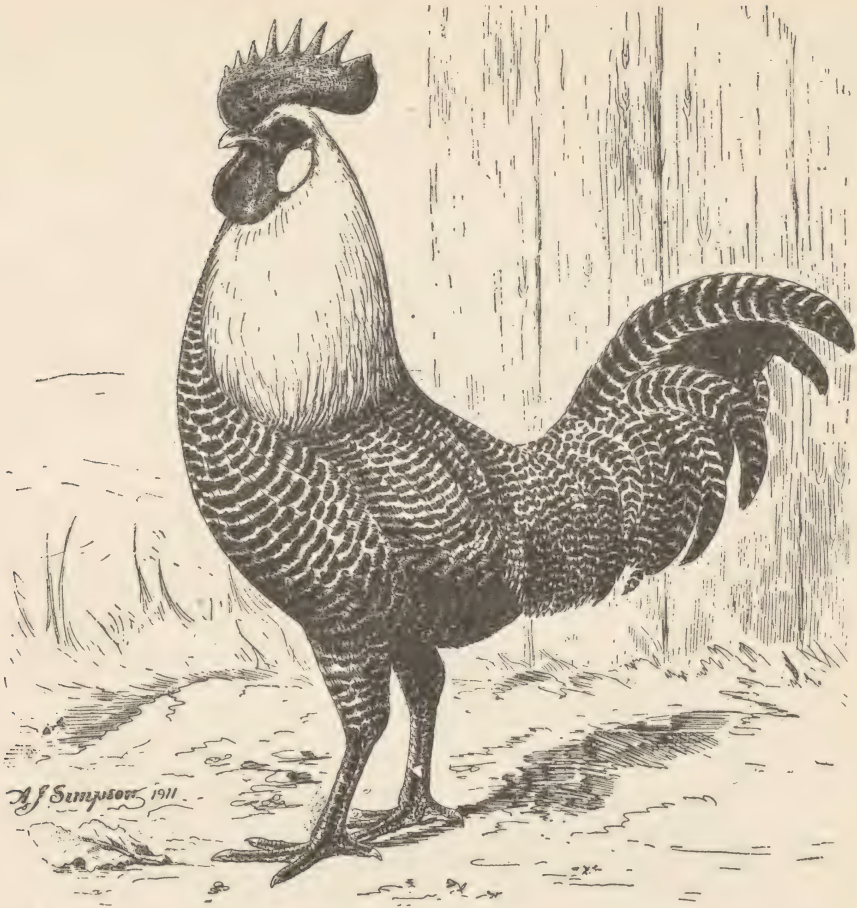
Second Boston cockerel, 1913. Hen first at Boston 1913, also winner of both shape and color specials. M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J.

Barring. Now, if the other sections, particularly "Development and Carriage of Tail," were so reduced in points as to allow 25 for color of "Neck Hackle," the allotment would be about right, and better in some respects, than the new Standard just issued by the American Campine Club.

Our British cousins have in recent years gone crazy over long bodies, short wings and low tails in such breeds as Hamburgs, Polish and Old English Game, all of which were formerly bred with comparatively

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short bodies, long wings and high tails. In Hamburgs this new pheasant type is quite pleasing. It is not bad in Polish thus far, but it is ruinous to the Game and most vigorously combatted by Old English Game Fowl Club. Let us hope that this craze will not strike the Campine (there are already premonitory symptoms), since this fowl is much prettier in the upright and alert carriage than it would be if allowed to take on a shape like that of the Sumatra.



AN ENGLISH WINNING SILVER CAMPINE.
First and Special at Dairy, Manchester, and Royal Lancashire.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD.

When the English type of Campine came to this country the English standard came with it and was our only guide up to the last meeting of the American Campine Club when an attempt was made to formulate a standard more detailed in plan and nearer to what we have become accustomed, as in the case of Hamburgs, for example. This idea of dividing up the points into Color and Shape looks well on paper. The chief objection is that the values there given are not at all proportionate in many cases with the actual importance of the section. Here are a few instances, giving shape and color: Head, 2 and 2. Beak, 2 and 1. Neck, 2 and 5. Back, 6 and 6. Tail, 5 and 5. Wings, 3 and 4. Breast, 6 and 6. Body and Fluff, 5 and 3.

There may come a time several years in the future when the Campine will breed as true to color as Hamburgs do now. When that time comes we may be interested in searching more closely for little defects in shape. But at present no Campine judge who really knows the fowl would for a minute consider such a valuation as six points on shape of breast, for example.

The general description in the new Standard is pretty fair, usually along the same line as the English, only more elaborate. A few slight changes are unimportant, as where Beak is given "moderate in length" instead of "rather short." Evidently our standard makers mean to fight any tendency toward the hen-tail in male bird, for they require "Sickles well curved and extending beyond the main tail feather; lesser sickles and coverts, the more abundant the better." Forty-five degrees are given as the proper angle for tail in male, 40 in female. It seems to me that 70 would be better in both. Probably the worst feature of this new club standard is the weight requirement, standard weights being given as six pounds for cock, five pounds for cockerel, four pounds for hen, three and one-half pounds for pullet. Very fortunately in these days of comparison judging, birds are no longer weighed and the intricacies of the score-card system are forgotten, else some of the very best English specimens that reach our shore might be given here a rating for only about 80 points, and mistaken ideas of excellence would kill the Campine as quickly as they did the poor old Redcap.

As to an "American Campine," there is no such thing at present. Several different advertisers claim to have improved upon imported stock, possibly true in a measure though the best birds seen in our show rooms today are still the exports of English poultry yards or immediate descendants of same. We may develop a distinctive type in course of years, or we may continue to perpetuate the present English ideals. A big majority of our Campinists are as yet too new in the fancy to know exactly what they do want. Time will shape these things and all judges in this country must be governed by whatever standard the American Poultry Association may adopt.

BREEDING AND EXHIBITING.

The English type of Campine is yet new and not entirely fixed. Many birds will show a tendency to throw back to the original Belgian style of marking, although the best strains now breed comparatively true, considering their age. By far the most important feature of the exhibition Campine is the barring,—clearly defined bars of lustrous greenish, black separated by narrow and distinct lines of the ground color. As intimated above, the accuracy and clearness of this barring is of sufficient importance to be valued at fully one-half of the whole number of points. Barring is, indeed, the making (or unmaking) of the bird. Next to this in importance comes clearness of hackle, and it is no exaggeration to take for this feature one-half of the remaining points, i. e., 25 out of 100. If you are so fortunate as to secure ideal barring combined with clear hackle you can almost afford to take chances on all the other features, aside from real disqualifications. But

this combination is hard enough to get. When barring is particularly good, the black has a tendency to invade the hackle. When you breed especially for clear hackle, your ground color may come out too strong in upper breast and elsewhere.

A specimen that is essentially good in barring, but rather dark in hackle may be a valuable stock bird when mated to one with clear hackle. It is not a serious defect if the black bar appear only around the lower edge or extend a little way up into the hackle. But a bird with black bars or splotches all through the hackle should never be exhibited, no matter how nicely marked otherwise. Curiously enough a bird with quite a faulty hackle at one year old may moult out into a clear hackle the following season. It is said that dark hackles may also be improved by continuous plucking, the same as crests of Polish.

Eyes, beak, legs, feet, etc., are scarcely deserving of special mention here. Fowls which are pure Campine in blood do not have red eyes. Earlobes average well. If a little off-color, it is a matter of small consequence. Both the English and American standards give "white in face" as a disqualification, but if I were judging a class of adult cocks and came upon a specimen extra good in every other way except for the fact that the white of his earlobes rather overreached toward his eyes, I should be very apt to become color blind when examining that section. On the other hand I never could stand for a fall-over comb on a male bird, though it is a defect not deemed worthy of mention by the standard makers (aside from general disqualifications in A. P. A. Standard). Such a bird might do to breed from, not to show.

The breeding of the English type with hen colors on the male bird has already reduced the size of cock's tail and materially shortened his sickles, in spite of preventive efforts by the standard makers. This is mostly a matter of taste and I am free to confess that my own fancy has been largely influenced by those beautiful Rose Combs that I used to admire so much in French Flanders. The best of them had neither saddles nor sickles; in fact, were as perfectly hen-feathered as any Henny Game. Those birds would breed true to hen colors without any trouble whatever. Now, whether this new English type can be properly developed with a hen color on a cock form, or whether we shall have to return to the hen form eventually in order to secure the degree of perfection and uniformity desired, that is a question for the future to decide.

Some breeders imagine that a male bird with neck and tail feathers of hen shape must of necessity be effeminate and lacking in reproductive ability. This is a great mistake. Such is true only of real freaks, those rare specimens more or less sexless, with the facial expression of a capon and about the same amount of vivacity. Henfeathering as an hereditary character, is an entirely different matter and neither the Rose Comb Campine nor the several varieties of Henny Game (found native in England, Spain, Cuba, India, etc.), were ever known to be at all deficient in vigor, stamina or procreative power. So our Campinists should have nothing to fear on this score if their fancies run toward the hen-feathered type.

Why do the Golden averages so poor in markings, as compared with

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the Silvers? There is no excuse for this difference. Let me give you a tip. Mate a well marked Silver male with the best Golden hens you can find. The progeny will make much better Golden than the majority of those seen at even our largest shows.

It is a fascinating study, this production of exhibition Campines. If the work were easy it would not be so fascinating. You may sometimes have to raise a big flock of birds to be able to pick out a few real top-notchers. But when you do get them just right they are so nice and so pretty they will repay you for all your care and trouble. Then, too, the breed is booming now and true ribbon-winners are sure money-makers.

CAMPINES

Their Defects and How to Value Them

By THEO. HEWES

The Campines have passed the experimental stage, so far as the breeders in America and England are concerned, and are today a fixed breed, or, as we might say, a commodity that must be reckoned with in the fanciers' world. And now that we have them in both Silvers and Goldenes in great numbers and thousands of fanciers are taking them up in the hope of improving them, it would

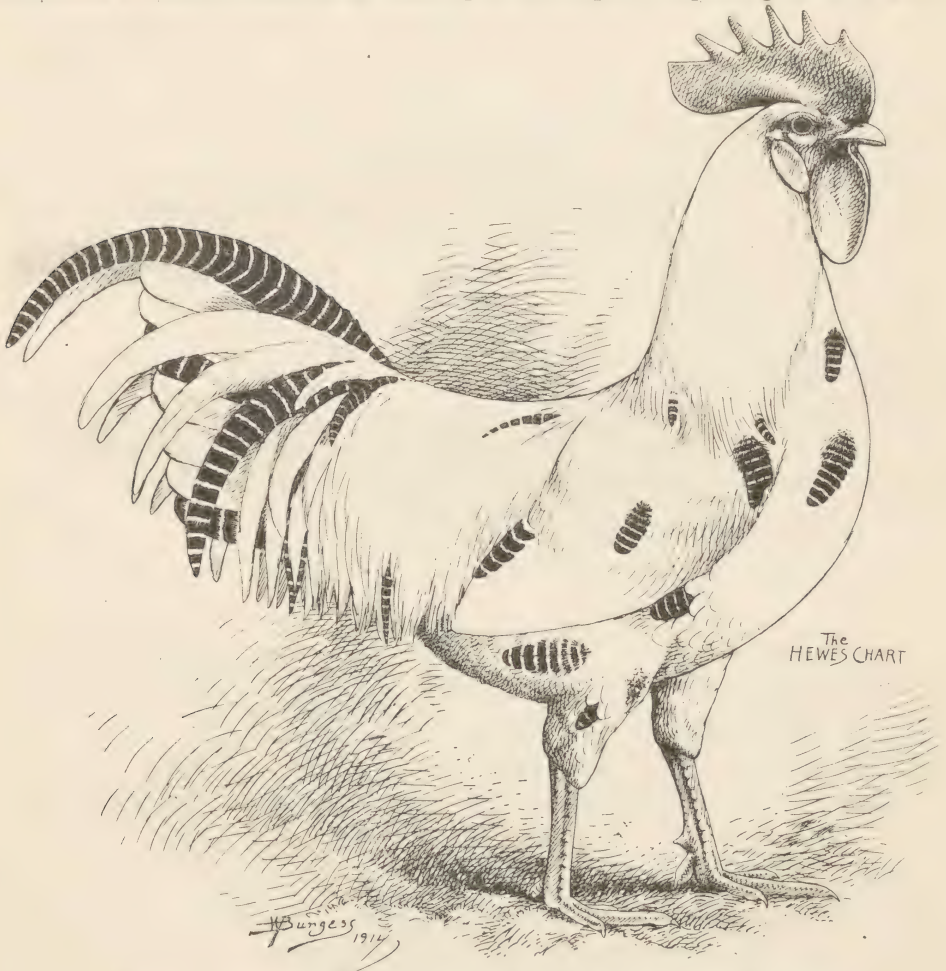


Figure 1.—Submitted as ideal shape and color for Silver Campine male.

seem that a better general knowledge of their good points should be illustrated and described, and in no better way can we do this than by a careful comparison of the good with the bad.

There is too much money invested in Campines to allow them to become a boom

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breed. They possess too much that is of real value, from both the commercial and fancy sides, to allow them to jump suddenly into prominence and then disappear from the poultry map, as some other breeds have done. But let's not at this time allow our enthusiasm to run away with our better judgment. Let's start right and make plain statements of facts, so that all may understand just what we have in this breed.

As to their origin and the breeds that entered into their make-up, Dr. H. P. Clarke in his excellent article has fully explained. Probably there is no one man in America or England so well qualified to write this chapter as is Dr. Clarke. He has studied them for years, and for the past ten years has repeatedly told us that there was bound to be a boom on them. At the time the Book of the Hamburgs was being prepared Dr. Clarke made the statement that all that was needed was a better understanding of the Campines to make them one of the most popular medium weight breeds of America and England. This prophecy has come true, and the Campines are today in great demand and the price of real first-class exhibition stock equals that of any breed in this country at the present time; but it is these high prices that might be the rock on which the breed may wreck itself.

Every bird of cuckoo color and sprightly type, imported or home-bred, is not a Campine; but unfortunately some of the stock that we have found entered as exhibition birds would lead one to surmise that a lot of people thought so. The Campines, while a new breed in this country, and especially new as the American fanciers want them, have been bred long enough to have distinct breed characteristics, and this work is intended to point out the good and the bad so that our American fanciers may have a correct knowledge of what a Campine should be. To produce a good Campine of either sex requires skillful mating and the very closest attention to handling from the time the chick is hatched to maturity. The breed is new in America and it is not as yet acclimated, like many of the older and better established breeds. It is a fact that some strains—indeed, we might say all strains—have shown a disposition to be quite delicate when young. This is especially true of the imported birds. The best informed breeders tell us that the second cross eliminates much of this; while chicks hatched from stock that was hatched and reared on American soil show vigor almost, if not quite, equal to the Leghorns.

AS EGG PRODUCERS

As egg producers the Campines are unquestionably good. They lay a large egg for the size of the fowl, and when in good condition lay a lot of them. As a market fowl we can expect no greater things of them than of the Leghorns. It is true they have a larger carcass than the Leghorns, but there will always be more or less objection to the color of the shanks, which is a slaty blue. Then, again, the pin feathers of a parti-colored bird will detract somewhat from its appearance when dressed.

But, for the present at least, we will confine ourselves more to the fancy side; and when once we have them firmly fixed in the minds of the breeders it will be up to them to produce their market qualities. In size they are, or at least they should be, a trifle larger than the Leghorn, but not nearly so large as the Minorca. In shape they should resemble our typical Leghorns in many ways; the comb is very much after the Leghorn style, but a trifle larger; the arch and length of neck almost identical, but the back is broader, and, while showing a concave line, is not so pronounced as a Leghorn. Owing to a tendency at one time to breed a hen-feathered male, i. e., a male without sickles or many coverts, this section on nearly all the

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Campines is faulty. A few fairly good ones have been exhibited, but the average is not good, and the fanciers have a section here that will require careful attention in order to get what a down-to-the-minute breeder desires. The breast of both the male and the female is well developed, but it is not carried up so high as in the Leghorns, neither is it carried so low as in the Plymouth Rocks or Reds. In this respect it is more like the Minorca. Still there is a slight deviation even there. The body is a trifle deeper than the Leghorn and the keel is carried on a lower line. The legs are larger in bone and not quite so long; but taken all in all, a well bred, sym-

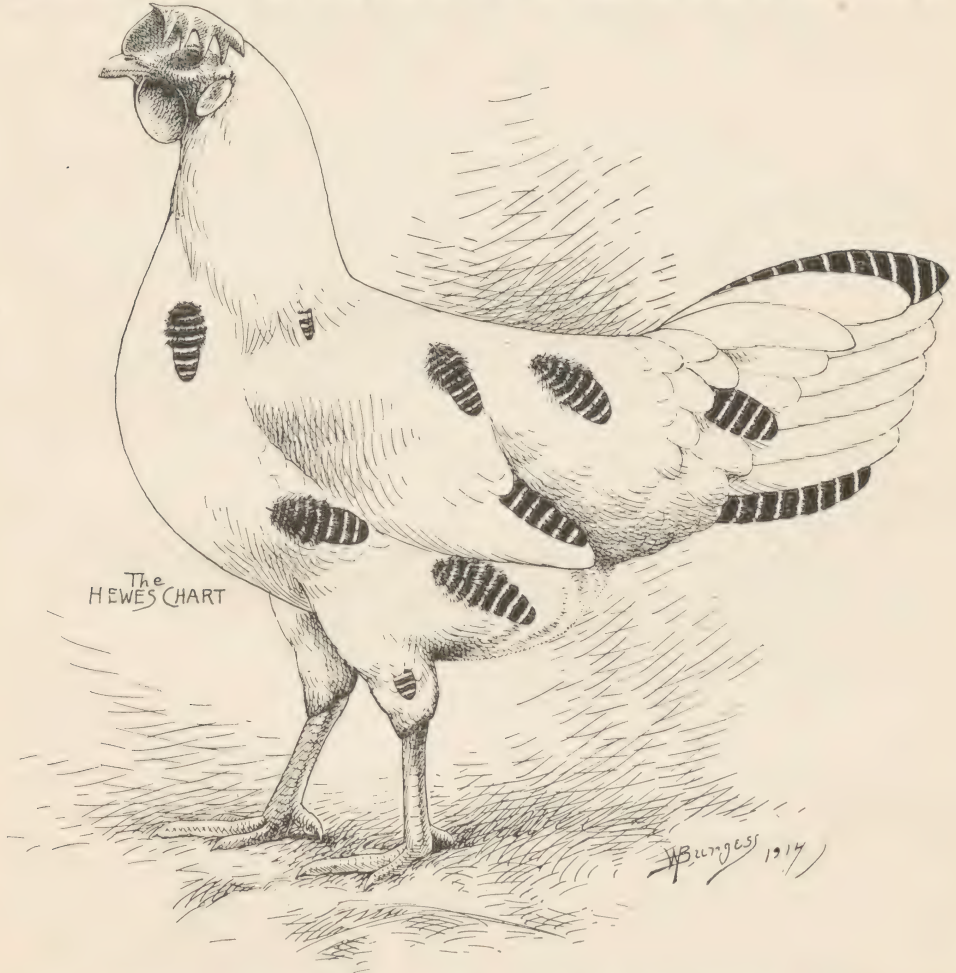


Figure 2.—Submitted as ideal shape and color for Silver Campine female.

metrical Campine, either male or female, resembles closely a well bred Leghorn, with about one and one-half pounds of weight added and carefully distributed over the entire frame.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

In our illustrations we are showing what we believe to be the correct type of this breed—the ideal Campine, not only of today, but of the future. In presenting them to the fanciers of America we give them solely as our individual ideals, after studying the breed carefully since it was first introduced into America.

In a work of this kind one is always open to criticism. Men honestly differ on a

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lot of important questions; and we know there is a wide, but an honest difference of opinion as to what really constitutes perfection in Campine shape. And we hardly hope to harmonize all these opinions, for the minute a writer tries to hedge from one side of a question to the other he loses his own identity and does precious little good for the breed or variety that he is trying to make prominent. We have not gone into this work hastily, but have studied the question carefully for many months and had hoped that some other writer would take up the work; but we realize—as no doubt hundreds of readers have realized—that we were drifting in many directions and it was up to some one to take the initiative in setting up models and asking the fanciers of America to accept them and try to breed to this standard.

We believe our friends in all parts of the country will, at least, appreciate our efforts in trying to bring order out of chaos; and we know the Campine breeders will, at least, thank us for our efforts to make their breed more popular by making it better understood. Our former works on the Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Hamburgs have been so kindly received by the fanciers of this country that we feel encouraged to go ahead and put our very best efforts into a work of this kind.

OUR CHART SYSTEM

The chart system of illustrating ideal shape with correct color, showing the entire length of the feather in all sections, is our own copyright. We were the first writer in this country to introduce it and we believe it has been a great help to breeders and judges alike; and in our work on this breed we will again introduce this system; and please remember, we are giving you our individual opinion of just what the shape and color of a perfect bird should be. We have no living models that have all these good sections; some are good in one or two, others are good in several, but none are perfect in all. In our illustrations, Figs. 1 and 2, you will find what we consider the correct outline for the ideal adult male and female. The color scheme, as shown on these outlines, illustrates our ideas of a perfected bird. The wings and tails of the best specimens of the present day are decidedly lacking in the color that is here illustrated; and this color can never, in our opinion, be bred with a solid white hackle on male or female. For that reason we have allowed some slight ticking or barring, on the lower ends of hackle feathers, that part covering the cape. We believe the breeders will do well to hold to this slight marking for the present, at least, as it is an acknowledged fact that in the producing of a parti-colored specimen the color of neck and back have very much to do with the breeding of color on other sections; and if these two sections become weak, you may expect to find other sections lacking. The greenish sheen of the plumage should be protected above all else; and the narrower and clearer the barring on all sections the better.

Campine breeders can not begin too soon to be definite about Campine characteristics. Rapid progress in the improvement of the breed toward perfection can come only after a definite unequivocal standard is accepted by all. For this reason we do not hesitate to set our own opinions of Campine type and color forth positively, so that those who follow us will have at least the benefits of definite statements and so that those who disagree may have full opportunity to understand and oppose our views. It is time to become definite about lobe color. The number of serrations on comb and its size should by now be determined. The angle of tail carriage must be established. The desired type should be determined. To be sure, perfection is a long way off, but progress cannot be made toward the goal unless its direction is definitely fixed. Breeders of initiative are already mating and breeding to

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establish characteristics not at present incorporated in the club standard, but feeling sure of their ground and confident of their ability to anticipate future developments they will, of course, if their views are correct, find themselves much ahead of their brother fanciers who prefer to proceed without definite ideals in their minds.

It will be many years before some of the more difficult-to-obtain requirements of Campine color will even begin to approach perfection, but in the meantime, and without affecting the major tasks, many other sections can be brought to a high state of excellence. Concerted effort will accomplish wonders and the first step toward such effort is a definite fixed standard.

So to those upon whom may fall the task of preparing the Standard for Campines we would urge the necessity of definite specific descriptions for all sections, for although it may make your favorite seem farther from perfection at first it will the sooner bring them close to it.

After the acceptance of a standard—one fairly satisfactory to the breeders generally—there will yet remain enough mooted questions in reference to matters that are trivial enough as compared to the larger ones settled, and when progress has once reached the point where improvement is a matter of small things, then the Campine will be on a footing with other breeds and their friends can regard them as one of the established standard-bred fowls.

We may look for a multiplication of Campine varieties as in other popular breeds. It's a penalty of popularity.

Already we are hearing of the White Campine and the Rose Combs are said to exist in continental countries; in fact, are said to be the original hen-feathered variety and the progenitors of the present so-called English type as distinguished from the Braekel. The coming of new varieties is only an added reason for the establishment of a definite type for breed—one that is distinctive and that gives the Campine identification aside from that gained from its color scheme.

We look to American breeders to set the pace in the development of the Campine, although only recently we were importing them from England.

When the Revision Committee of the American Poultry Association met in Indianapolis in July, 1913, it was early evident that some radical legislation was intended, and as an outsider we were watching the maneuvers from a distance. Finally W. C. Pierce came to me with the statement that "Symmetry" was to be eliminated from the Scale of Points and it seemed to him that the majority of the committee was going to favor it. He said: "Personally, I am going to vote to retain this section, but I am quite positive from remarks that have been made by members of the committee that I shall lose." We then went over the list of members of the committee and as the names were called Mr. Pierce recorded them as he thought they would vote on the question. When the name of W. S. Russell was called he said: "Russell will vote against me. The other fellows have got him." I said: "You don't mean to tell me that the Western breeders are going to vote Symmetry out of the Standard?" and he said, "It looks that way to me, and the question will come to a vote the first thing in the morning." I said: "Old man, your committee is making a serious mistake. They are taking a backward step in this and I do not believe that such legislation can ever get through any meeting of the association, no matter where held. This is simply a little sop thrown to I. K. Felch and I am surprised to think the boys would fall for it."

The question did come to a vote and every member of the committee except W. C. Pierce voted to eliminate symmetry from the Scale of Points in all the popular breeds.

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The members of this committee may try to hedge as they may but the fact remains that W. C. Pierce was the man, and the only man who voted to retain this section. Later I was added to this committee and in re-arranging the Scale of Points it was necessary to drop this section and take the points that had formerly been allotted to symmetry and apply them to other sections. But in going over this the matter was discussed several times, that it would be well to leave them where they could be easily rearranged, for we did not believe that this report would stand.

A Little Ancient History.

It is clearly evident at this writing that the committee's action will never be



Figure 3.—Silver Campine male.

concurred in by the members in convention. I am firmly convinced that Symmetry will be reinstated, and, further than that, a penalty be placed on any judge who fails to apply it when awarding prizes by the score-card system.

It might be of interest to the readers to know that this is not the first time

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a vote has been put on this question, and both times it was in Indianapolis and in the Denison Hotel. The first time was at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association held in Indianapolis in 1886. The headquarters of the members were then at the Denison Hotel, and, I believe, in the same rooms that were used by the Revision Committee in 1913. At this time Mr. Felch was urging the elimination of the section and doing all he could to bring this about. This was prior to the birth of the decimal score-card system, later sprung on the public by Mr. Felch.

A caucus was held the night before the meeting and the members were more or less divided on the subject. At that time Mr. I. K. Felch and the late Mr. B. N. Pierce were the best known judges in America, and both had a strong following from all parts of the country. No one can honestly criticize Mr. Felch for his stand on this question. He was unquestionably in favor of eliminating Symmetry, and honest in his conviction; and at that time Mr. Felch was yet in his prime—a magnificent looking man, a good debater and a man who commanded the attention and respect of everyone. However, he was somewhat handicapped in his hearing—not so much so as in later years, but enough to bother him quite a little in open debate. Mr. B. N. Pierce was never a good debater, but was one of the brainiest writers that ever took up the cause of better poultry. As a judge Mr. B. N. Pierce has never been equaled and I say this with all due respect to the judges past and present. I worked with him in every class then recognized by the Standard and in the best shows held in the country. We were engaged repeatedly by the same associations and our work brought us into close touch with all the important improvements that were being made in the many breeds and varieties. No man with whom I have worked could equal him in catching defects in shape and color in all breeds at a glance. It seemed to be a gift, or judging was born in him, for with one glance from his trained eye he seemed to fairly dissect a bird.

Naturally a man of this calibre had a wonderful following, and when the fight on symmetry simmered down to the Felch and Pierce factions it was of more than common interest in the convention. Mr. Felch and Mr. Pierce met on the stairway leading up into Tomlinson Hall and Mr. Felch put the question squarely to Mr. Pierce as to his opinion as to the elimination of this section. Mr. Pierce said: "I am absolutely opposed to it. I shall fight it from every standpoint. I may be wrong, but I believe I can control this convention, and if you fellows try to push this thing through, I will whip you on every proposition you put up from start to finish."

As I remember it, the question never came to a vote, but it is of interest to note that twenty-seven years later the only member of the Revision Committee to vote to retain this section was a son of Mr. B. N. Pierce; and it is clearly evident to me, and I think to the general public, that Mr. Pierce in his 1913 vote voted the sentiment of three-fourths of the poultrymen of America.

It is not our intention to bore our readers with ancient history, but we believe they will pardon our transgressions, as we shall insert this clause in our Scale of Points in deducting from the ideal specimen, and will try to emphasize several of the important sections that go to make up symmetry; and we believe that we can convince any fair-minded breeder that it would be a serious error to drop this section from the Scale of Points.

SYMMETRY.

A bird to be symmetrical must be fully developed in all sections, and each section must be perfectly joined on to all other sections, so that the outline is in

complete harmony. The fact that all sections are fully developed in any one specimen does not necessarily mean a symmetrical bird. The tail may be the proper length, shape and proper spread, and the correct number of feathers, and still be so carried as to make the entire outline look faulty. It is this fact that has caused a lot of near judges to make the complaint that "Symmetry" makes a double cut. If they would only think twice they would realize that the Scale of Points provides for this cut in its allotment of points to the several sections. As where four points are allowed for Symmetry and one section of the bird throws the whole shape scheme out of proportion, virtually making a

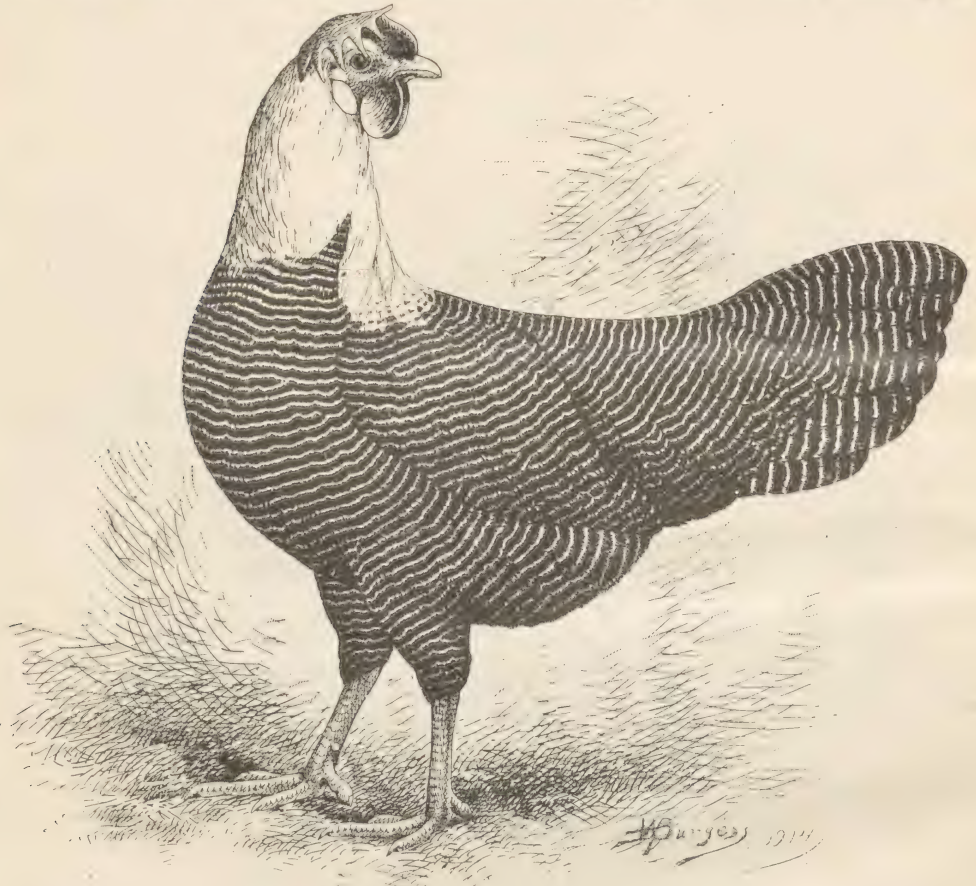


Figure 4.—Silver Campine female.

scrub out of what would otherwise be a good specimen, the section Symmetry should be cut severely in order to protect the innocent buyer who pins his faith on the card. A cut of two points on tail shape is not a serious one, and many times we find this discount on a very good specimen, whose feathers are missing or not fully developed. In fact, a cut of two points on this section need not necessarily discourage a buyer but let the would-be purchaser see a cut of two on tail shape and two on Symmetry and he would know at a glance that the bird was worthless as a breeder or exhibition specimen, as the card would show him that the judge—and we refer now to real judges—had considered that the entire symmetry of the bird was injured by the carriage of this one section; while a cut of two on tail shape and one-half on symmetry—and this cut can be consistently

made on many specimens—would show the buyer that the section itself was faulty but did not greatly injure the symmetry of the specimen.

Judges have different systems of cutting for Symmetry, some making their cuts according to the number of points on shape, graduating from one-fourth to two, as in the degree of shape cuts. But this system is decidedly faulty, as shown in our references to the cut on tail. The system that we have always followed—and the one we believe to be correct, is to pose the bird in its natural position and make our symmetry cut before the bird is taken from the cage. In fact, all shape cuts, except comb, wing and tail, are made while the bird is in repose. Broken or missing feathers in wings or tails can not be seen until these sections are handled, and for that reason the shape cuts on these sections are left until the bird is in our hands. The texture of comb has much to do with the cut on this section and for that reason we pass the comb until we can give it closer inspection.

In scoring Symmetry the following sections are usually at fault and are discounted as follows: Neck, too long or too short, one-half cut; scanty hackle feathers, leaving a break at juncture with neck, one-half point; back too long or too short, one-half to one out; back too narrow or roached, one-half to one; tail carried too high or broken up, one-half to two as in degree; breast too narrow or too full, one-half to one out; body too narrow or too shallow, one-half to one; legs too long or too short, one-half to one; legs standing too close together, or slightly knock-kneed, one-half to one.

While it seldom that more than two of the above named sections will be found faulty in any one specimen, all the defects we have enumerated will be found in several birds in any ordinary show; in fact, a bird perfect in Symmetry is about as rare as a white blackbird. The system that we have outlined here is largely for score-card judging, still it is well to remember that the same mental discounts are made by a competent judge in awarding prizes by comparison, and it really takes just as good a bird to win under the one system as under the other. A bird if properly judged that wins under the score-card system should also win under the comparison system.

Campine Color.

In this work we are illustrating Silver Campines in our charts—an ideal male and female also on the different plates of defective feathers. But the same defects as are here illustrated would fall equally heavy on the Golden, and for the information of the reader will say that the same rule of discounting should apply, simply substituting Golden Bay for White. The Black is the same in both varieties, but the general color scheme is not quite the same in both varieties, as the black bars overlapping the white ones in the Silvers give to the general surface a greenish sheen—and this sheen is one of the chief beauties of the Silvers; while the overlapping of the black bar on the Golden Bay gives a sort of rayed effect, which is especially noticeable on the wing-bows, back and tail coverts of the Golden females.

We have examined hundreds of feathers from the best birds in America of the two varieties—feathers that have been forwarded to us by the leading breeders and exhibitors—and this comparison proves that the best surface color is found on specimens, both Golden and Silver, where the black bar is about three times as wide as the white or golden bay bar.

The Kind of Barring.

The question of barring is another important matter and we ask our readers to study the outlines carefully. While the feathers are barred—and we can not suggest

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any better name for the marking—they are not barred straight across like the Plymouth Rocks. There is a slight crescentic wave in the black and white barring of the Campine, while the barring of the Plymouth Rock is, or should be, straight across at both edges. The crescentic barring in the Campine is not nearly so pronounced as in the Penciled Hamburgs, but it is there just the same, and after studying the best of this breed we are firmly convinced that it should remain there, and no effort should be made to breed an absolutely straight bar, for in doing so you will, in a measure, lose the green effect, which, to our way of thinking, is one of the chief beauties of the bird.

Another matter, and quite important: You can not, at present, at least, produce the color effect as illustrated here and produce a white neck on either male or female. You will notice we have allowed a slight barring, or ticking, on the hackle feathers of both sexes; and in the majority of the best specimens you will find even a greater per cent. than is shown in the illustration. There is no doubt the white necks add much to the beauty of the Silvers, so also does the clean golden neck add to the beauty of the Goldenes; but in forming your Standard description we would suggest to the committee that slight ticking, or barring, be considered only a slight defect, at the same time calling for the white or golden neck. They should be given preference wherever found, provided the other sections of the bird are barred equally with those that show this trace of color. As they are bred today we would recommend starting with the head and upper hackle, keep this section clear, and we believe that gradually you will be able to breed out all the color; but it will not be during the life of your 1915 Standard, which is five years.

Your greatest effort, as we look at it, should be devoted to the following three sections—neck, wing and tail. The color here is decidedly faulty in every good specimen that we have handled. But these sections are improving fast and we should not be at all surprised to find several winners, and perhaps a few sports, in the 1914-15 winter exhibitions that come quite close to perfection. The breeder who can produce a nicely barred wing and tail on an otherwise good specimen, will find a market at his own price for every good one he will sell.

Size and Shape.

In our illustrations we have taken no one's ideal. We have given you our own individual opinion of what a real Campine should be,—a bird medium in size, as compared with the Leghorns and Minorcas. They resemble both these breeds in a way, but there is a marked difference when closely analyzed. Their back is longer than the Leghorn, and a bit straighter, but not quite so long nor nearly so straight as the Minorca. The comb is a trifle larger than the Leghorn, but only a trifle, and not nearly so large as the Minorca. The comb of the female Campine should fall on one side of the head and not cross the beak line, as the Minorcas do. We believe five well defined points, or serrations, make the best comb, and have so illustrated them. The breast is full and prominent, but it is not carried up so high as the Leghorn, neither is it carried on quite so low a line as the Minorca. The body is very much after the type of the Minorca; in fact, almost identical in a well-bred specimen. They are a heavy egg breed and this section, as illustrated, should be preserved in every good strain.

Scale of Points.

The classification of the Campine in the 1915 Standard (should they be admitted) is something that will require some little study. While they would likely come

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under the heading of the English breeds as we first knew them, they have been so thoroughly made over in America as to warrant their being placed under the heading of the American class, as the improved Campine is in reality an American product.

When we use the word "American" here we use it in its broadest sense, including our neighbors across the border in Canada, as the Canadians are just as much interested and are doing as much to improve the Campines as the fanciers on this side of the line, and, thank the Lord, there is no line, where the poultrymen are concerned. If the hen men and women of this country had their way about it, either Canada would annex the United States or the United States would annex Canada. The imaginary boundary, with the same race of people living on each side, both speaking the same language and each loved and respected by the other—where our boys marry the daughters of our Canadian neighbors and their sons marry the daughters of our best families, and both families are happy with the union—makes thinking men wonder what this nonsense is all about anyway. But, let's go back to the Campines.

Without a fixed scale on which to do work, it will be necessary to make one. The Leghorn and Ancona breeders proposed a weight for their breeds, which they submitted to the revision committee of 1915, and it was adopted. But we trust the Campine breeders will omit this from their standard. Let size govern all of the medium-weight breeds, with instructions to the judges to place as heavy a discount on diminutive as on clumsy, over-sized specimens, and you will come nearer holding the true type than by any process of judging with weights, which has been the curse of the score-card system of judging for the past thirty years.

Size in Campines should have a valuation of four points, and in judging, either by score card or comparison, the overweight, ungainly specimen should be discounted just as severely as the undersized specimen. In fact, the bird showing good proportion, though slightly undersized on account of age, should be leniently dealt with, while cocks and hens that have reached their adult weight and still show under-size, should be discounted from one to three points, as in degree.

It might be well to mention that undersized males, either cocks or cockerels, when mated to well sized females, either hens or pullets, often produce chicks of both sexes up to and over standard size, while large males mated to small females will seldom produce birds nearly as large as the sire. This rule holds good in every breed we have handled, and the same holds good in the breeding of all live stock. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule, but the exceptions are few and far between and can usually be traced back to heavy parentage on the female side.

Condition.

Condition should have a valuation of four points and it would be a real blessing if our judges would put more stress on this section and in the right way make it of real value to the fanciers. In looking over the score cards of many local shows, how seldom it is that we find a cut of even one-half point on condition in any specimen, while in many instances the section should have been discounted two points, or 50 per cent. of the total cut on many of the birds that are winning prizes. Condition means much or it means nothing; and if it is going to be ignored by the judges then it might just as well be eliminated. But so long as it remains in the Standard as a separate section it should be intelligently used in awarding the prizes.

When birds are placed on exhibition there is more than one object in view, or,

at least, there should be. Of course, the main object is to win the prizes in competition with other birds in the class in which they compete; but the more important object is to show to the general public what a good bird of the breed or variety really looks like, and in the right way to create an interest in the patrons of the show for better birds and to encourage them to take up their breeding. In no way can we create a better impression than by showing our birds in the best possible condition. The day of log-cabin exhibition cages with barbed-wire fronts is past. We have progressed in show equipments until no one expects to see these old shoe-box, slatted fronts and leather-hinged exhibition cages, and when this antediluvian junk was relegated to the scrap-heap, dirty, unwashed, scaly legs, frozen combs, rousy, lousy chickens should be discarded with them. The breeder who places a lot of unwashed, scaly-legged birds on exhibition, shows ignorance or slovenness, and in either event he should start with a handicap as against the breeder who has through hard work, patience and attention put this bird on exhibition in presentable shape.

Birds showing injury to plumage or combs should be discounted from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, as in degree. Birds showing strong symptoms of roup, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point; scaly legs, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ points; frosted comb or wattles, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; broken feathers in wings or tail, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Believing that we have made ourselves reasonably plain on these important points we will now take up the Campine section by section and by our system of ideal and defective illustrations point out to the breeders the defects and place the same valuation on them that our best informed judges would place on them were the birds in competition for prizes.

Combs.

This section in all utility breeds is described as red in color, and we have never seen one of any other color, unless the specimen was so out of condition that it was unfit for exhibition. The section is *not* subdivided as other shape and color sections, so that in scoring, we place all the valuation on shape, and it is generally conceded by judges that in making their discounts the total number of points allowed for comb are the points from which deductions are made. The Campine, as all other high-combed birds, should have a valuation of ten points.

In our illustrations (Figs. 1 and 2) (see April issue), referred to as our charts; also Figs. 3 and 4, we show what we believe to be the correct comb of the Campine male and female. The male comb resembles the Leghorn in many ways, but is a trifle larger and the main part is a little deeper than the Leghorn, but the serrations are not quite so long. The entire comb is somewhat thicker and heavier than the Leghorn male. There should be five well defined spikes, or serrations, and the rear four are almost the same length and height. The comb and the blade should be of a firm texture that will stand erect, the blade free from points or serrations with an absolute smooth top and end.

In our charts (Figs. 1 and 2) we have posed the birds for ideal carriage, while in Figs. 3 and 4 we have changed the pose of the head of both the male and female in order to show the combs to better advantage. This is more especially noticeable in the female.

In the Campine female we have the same comb as the Leghorn, with five well defined points, the front point standing nearly erect and the other four falling over to one side, making a nice even fold, but not so heavy as to cause the rear end to sag down, throwing the front over the beak, as is the case in the Minorcas.

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In Fig. 5 is shown a male comb that is too deep. It follows the neck a trifle too much and the last serration is set too far back. Such a comb should be discounted one point.

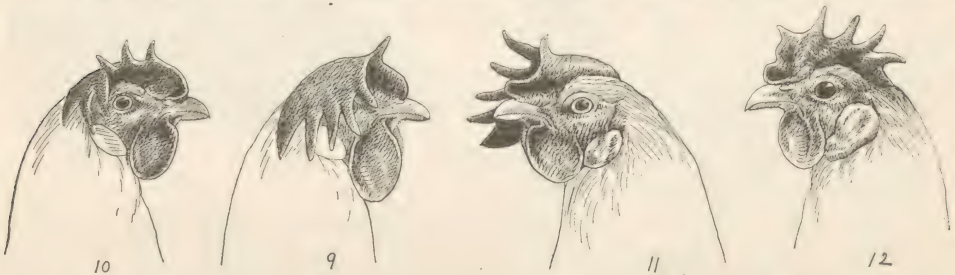
In Fig. 6 we find a comb that is far too common in Campine males. The texture of the comb is too fine and the entire comb is too narrow and feminine. It will stand erect when bird is allowed to range in the open air, but will fall over at rear in a few days when bird is confined in warm quarters. This comb can not be disqualified by the Standard for lopped comb, as more than 50 per cent.



is erect. The serrations are good and about the right length, but it should be discounted three points. A bird with a comb like this would, no doubt, make a valuable breeder for producing pullets, but would be of little value in producing cockerels; and while it is the intention of Campine breeders, both Silver and Golden, to produce their males and females from the same mating, a bird showing a comb like this is of but little value as a thoroughbred.

In Fig. 7 we find a comb that is off in every way, except that it stands erect. There are nine serrations, or four more than there should be. There is a thumb mark in front and two of the serrations are on the blade. This comb should be cut two points for extra serrations, one for thumb mark in front and one for uneven serrations, making a total of four points.

In Fig. 8 the comb is too high in front, serrations are too narrow and uneven,



and there are two extra serrations, and it should be discounted two points. But there is another defect that disqualifies the specimen. Note the two side springs at side of blade. Any single comb variety showing these side springs, no matter in what part of the comb they appear, should be disqualified in the show room and never be used in the breeding yard.

In the female comb (Fig. 9) we have illustrated a very good one except that it is a trifle too large and too heavy, the weight shoving it around a trifle too far on the head, making the front serrations stand too high, or upright. A comb like this should be discounted one-half point.

In Fig. 10 we find a comb often met with in our Mediterranean breeds. It stands

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erect in front and seems to break in two in the middle, only the rear portion falling over. Such a comb should be discounted $1\frac{1}{2}$ points.

In Fig. 11 we find an overgrown, double-twisted, extra-serrated headgear that spoils the looks of the Campine female. It should be cut one for double twist in front, $1\frac{1}{2}$ for over size, $\frac{1}{2}$ for falling over on both sides of beak, or three points in all.

Fig. 12 shows a comb similar to many immature cockerels. The comb stands erect, has a twist in front and one serration is attached to the blade. Such a comb should be discounted three points.

Head.

This section should have a valuation of four points—two for shape and two for color. The plumage of the Silver male and female should be white, while the plumage of the Golden should be golden bay. In shape the male and female show strongly Leghorn characteristics. They should be medium in length, showing a rounded skull, fairly well developed about the eyes. The eyes, while not large, show rather prominent, giving alertness to the general carriage that is characteristic of quick, active breeds.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be found our idea of a perfectly balanced head, showing the beak of medium length with upper mandible slightly curved. In Fig. 5 is shown a head too long and too shallow. The beak is too long and straight. Such a head should be discounted one point. Figs. 6, 7 and 8 show the same defect, but not quite so pronounced, and should be discounted one-half point. In Figs. 9 and 10 the heads are about the right width but are too long for this breed and

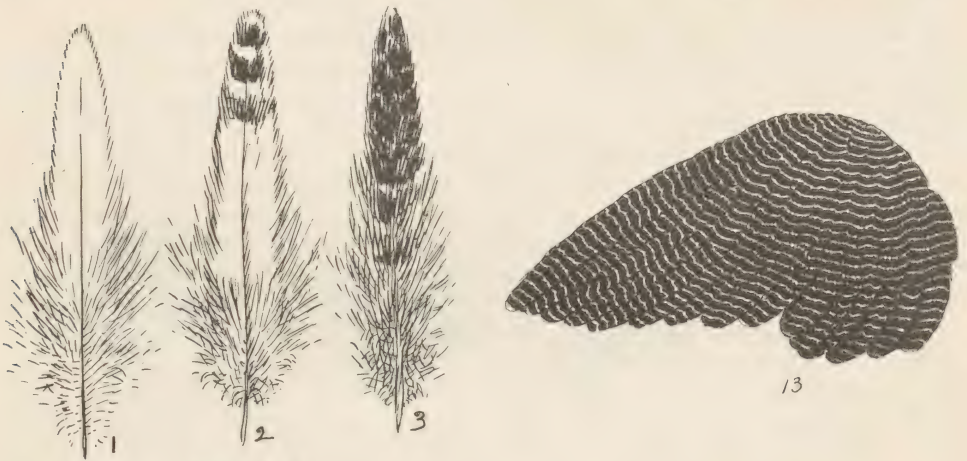


FIG 12 A

should be discounted three-fourths point. Figs. 11 and 12 show too long and too flat and should be discounted one point.

Eyes.

There is some question as to the correct color of the eye, but we believe the bay eye is correct and, no doubt, this color will be called for in the Standard. A valuation of five points should be allowed—three for shape and two for color. The shape cuts, when made on this section, are usually for injury. When eye is slightly injured, but still retains the sight, the out is one-half. Where one eye is blind but

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still retains the socket the out is one. Where the eye is entirely missing, leaving only the socket, the out should be two. In color, where the eye shows a trace of yellow, it should be discounted one-half point; if light or pearl color one-half to one and one-half, as in degree.

Beak.

Beak in this breed does not require a separate section, but should be included in the head shape. The color should be a lightish horn, with darker horn on top near juncture with head.

Wattles and Earlobes.

This section of the Campine is of considerable importance, both as to shape and color, and, like the Mediterranean breeds, should have a valuation of ten points—four for shape and six for color.

The wattles of the male should be well developed, rather pendant, smooth in texture and free from folds or wrinkles. In the female they should be almost round. The lobes should be small, almond shaped, pure white in color and perfectly smooth.



In our illustrations, Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, will be found what we believe to be the correct shape and size of the wattles and earlobes of well matured Campines; while in Fig. 5 we find a wattle a trifle long, uneven on lower edges, and does not fit the throat and lower mandible smoothly. Such a wattle should be discounted one-half point. The lobes of this bird are too long, running down under the throat, and it is from such lobes as this that we may expect the white to run into the face,—a defect that should be classed as a disqualification, and undoubtedly will be. A lobe like this should be discounted one-half point.

The wattles on Figs. 6 and 7 are poorly joined on the head. Fig 7 has a tendency to fold. The lobes on both heads are a trifle large and they should be cut one-half point each, and another one-half on each for shape of wattles. On Fig. 9 we find a wattle entirely too large for a female; it should be discounted one point. While on Fig. 12 we find a wattle with a double fold and a lobe uneven on surface and entirely too large. This head should be cut three-fourths on shape of wattles and three-fourths on shape of lobes.

Where a trace of red appears in the lobes the out should be one-half point. If either lobe is streaked with red or blue, the out is one; and if fifty per cent. or more of both earlobes is red the bird should be disqualified.

Neck.

This section should be valued at ten points, allowing four for shape and six for color. There is a lot of work still to be done on this section before the breeders

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can produce a pure white or golden plumage, with the distinct markings in other sections. In shape the neck should be rather long and slightly arched; hackle feathers medium length, but not so long nor abundant as in the Leghorn or Minorca. The hackle does not extend out over the cape nearly as much as in the Leghorn, nor should the breeders strive to produce it that way. Hold to the shorter hackle and try to get it pure white in the Silvers and pure golden bay in the Goldenes, and we will have a distinct color scheme unlike any other Standard breed.

In Fig. 12a we illustrate the ideal neck feather that all are striving for (see feather No. 1). Where lower end of feathers is ticked with black (see feather No. 2) the out is three-fourths; where barring runs well up on neck the out is one; where broken up in color, i. e., black or brown, runs well up on neck near comb (see feather No. 3) the out is from one to three, as in degree.

Wings.

This section should have a valuation of ten points, allowing four for shape and six for color. In scoring all breeds, especially those of parti-color, we divide the six points for color, giving two for primaries, two for secondaries and two for wing bow or bar. There is no one section of the Campine quite so faulty in color today



as the wings of both sexes in both varieties. So rare, indeed, is a good wing that should a breeder produce one showing correct color in wing bow, primaries and secondaries, that bird would practically be worth its weight in gold.

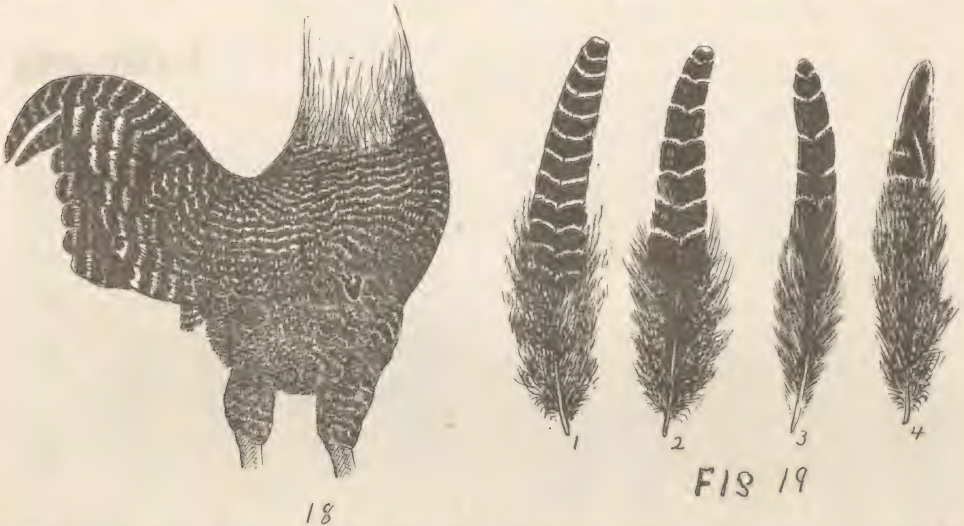
In Fig. 14 we find a wing too light on upper shoulders, the white bar almost as wide as the black, while the primaries are broken up and uneven, the white running zigzag. A wing like this should be discounted one-half point for defective bow and one point for zigzag barring in primaries.

In Fig. 13 will be found the ideal all should breed for and the wing every breeder hopes some time to produce. Note that the black in the entire section is about four times as wide as the white. This darker color on wing bows as compared with breast and body we find holds true in the plumage of every good bird we have handled; also the feathers that were kindly forwarded us by the prominent breeders; and we ask that you study Fig. 13 carefully from point of shoulder to end of pri-

maries, as it is color like this that gives that greenish sheen effect that is so popular with Silver breeders; while the same proportion of black and gold gives the rayed appearance that is equally desirable in the Golden.

In Fig. 15 we illustrate a wing that is decidedly off in color. It is wrong in wing bow, primaries and secondaries; but bad as it is there are worse ones winning prizes in many of our leading shows. Really, from an artist's standpoint, the wing color of both Silvers and Golden is a fright, and there must be a gradual transformation in this color. Black as the wing of the average Campine looks when spread out, as shown in the illustrations, we have yet to find one that has too much black in it. The trouble is not in the amount of black, but in the way the black and white are distributed.

Study Figs. 13 and 15 for comparison with the best wings that you have on your own birds. Go over a lot of them, one at a time, and see if out of several you may not find a few that you can mate that will gradually draw the color lines together, as we have in illustration, Fig. 13. And again we remind you that the



breeder who can produce a wing like Fig. 13 on an otherwise good bird can hold his breath and set the price. There will be one hundred buyers for every bird of this kind that you can produce.

In discounting Fig. 15 the wing bow should be cut one point, as the trouble here is the uneven barring; secondaries should be cut one and one-half points, as there is a small amount of barring in the shorter feathers; but there is absolutely nothing in the primaries that possesses merit, as both the white and the black are ruined by intermingling, and it should be cut the entire value of the primary, which is two points, making a total cut on color of wings of four and one-half points. The shape of wings is usually good, but where feathers are broken or missing the out is from one-half to two, where wing folds poorly. The flights hanging down below the proper line the out is one-half to one. Slipped wings should disqualify.

Back.

In all breeds back is one of the most important sections, so far as shape is concerned; and in parti-colored breeds one of the most important in color as well. We will give this section a valuation of ten points, using five for shape and five for

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color, and we will ask the reader to again refer to Figs. 3 and 4, or the charts, Figs. 1 and 2. But a better knowledge of a parti-colored bird is obtained by the outline, where the plumage is complete in all sections, as in Figs. 3 and 4.

The back of the Campine should be rather long and nearly flat at shoulders, gradually rising with a slight concave sweep to tail. The saddle feathers of the male and the cushion feathers of the female should be abundant, filling in completely back of wings, forming no apparent break at juncture with tail. The barring on both the male and female is the same, the black showing about three times as wide as the white. The barring is not directly parallel, as in the Plymouth Rocks—there is a slight variation, the lines dropping a trifle at the shaft (see Fig. 19, feather No. 1; also Fig. 20, Feather No. 1). The barring should carry to downy undercolor of feather, which undercolor should be dark slate in both sexes.

As the color of the Campines is at the present time there is no need of double mating; nor do we believe that the breeder will ever desire it. The two sexes are decidedly handsomer that show the greenish sheen, and for that reason we have illustrated only the saddle color of the male.

Feather No. 1 is our ideal and should be passed without discount. Feather No. 2 is not distinct enough in the white, and barring stops short. A back like this should



be discounted one point. Feather No. 3 is too wide in black barring, which fails to run entirely across the feather, with practically no under-barring. A back like this should be discounted one and one-half points. In feather No. 4 we find both the black and white at fault; the outer end of the feather is laced instead of barred. The white is mingled in all directions, failing to show regular lines of barring. A back like this should be cut three and one-half points.

We will again refer to shape by calling attention to Fig. 16. Here we find a back straight from neck to tail, except a slight roach in center. This back is too narrow and scantily feathered in saddle. A back like this should be discounted one and one-half points. In Fig. 17 we find a back too short and too narrow; the bird is too much on the Leghorn type and should be discounted two points.

Tail.

Tail should have a valuation of ten points, and these ten points should be equally divided between shape and color, and we again call attention to Figs. 3 and 4. The tail of the Campine is rather long and is carried at an angle of about 40 degrees from the horizontal. The tail of both sexes should be nicely spread, but not too

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much fan-shaped, and there should be seven main tail feathers on each side. The male should have, in addition to the two main sickles, a number of lesser sickles that extend slightly beyond the main tail, nearly covering up this section when bird is standing in natural pose. Owing to efforts made at one time to breed the Campine males as hennies, i. e., males without sickles, this section is quite faulty in shape. The main tail feathers are all right and we find many with two good main sickles. The trouble is with the lesser sickles and tail coverts. The main tail of nearly every good male bird that we have found has been scantily furnished at sides. In Fig. 16 we illustrate such a tail, and we ask the reader to compare this carefully with Fig. 3. We are quite positive that all fanciers will decide at once to breed for the full flowing tail on all Campine males.

In Fig. 17 is shown a tail that is pinched at base, carried too high, sickle feathers are short and lesser sickles missing. Such a tail as this spoils the looks of the entire specimen and should be discounted two and one-half points. This figure is also an object lesson in symmetry and substantiates our claim that one bad section, such as this, can and does destroy the entire symmetry of a bird. No matter how good a male bird may be, if cursed with a tail as illustrated in Fig. 17, he should be discounted two points on symmetry in addition to the two and one-half points on tail shape. Then your score card would really be an index to the quality of the specimen.

In Fig. 18 we show a defect quite often met with in all breeds and more especially in the heavy-tailed varieties. The tail is carried to one side and is what the Standard describes as "wry." This defect disqualifies the specimen in the show room, and a bird with such a tail should never be used in the breeding pen.

The color of tail in all Campines is decidedly faulty—not quite so bad as wings, but nearly so. In Fig. 21 we show some of the defects commonly met with. Feather No. 1 is our ideal for both male and female. Note again the peculiar line of barring, not running quite straight across, but dipping slightly at shaft, not enough to be crescentic, but still too much to be called straight, as compared with the Barred Rock. Feather No. 2 is broken up in barring and uneven and should be discounted one point. Feather No. 3 shows too much white in barring, the black and white being all mixed up with no regularity. A tail like this should be discounted three points. Feather No. 4 is black and white with no distinct barring and should be discounted three and one-half points, while No. 5 is neither white nor black, but a sort of muddy mixture of the two colors, and should be discounted four points.

Breast.

A well balanced bird of any breed must have a well proportioned breast; and in parti-colored birds it is one of the main sections from a color standpoint. This section in the Campine should have a value of ten points, and like the back and tail, the ten points should be equally divided, allowing five for shape and five for color.

For ideal shape we again refer the reader to Figs. 3 and 4. You will note the breast is prominent, well rounded and full, but the carriage is not like that of any other breed. It is one type, just a little different from the Leghorn, Minorca, Polish and Hamburg. In fact, it is a distinct breed characteristic. In Fig. 16 we find a breast that is prominent enough but is not carried properly: it is not deep enough through nor broad enough. A breast like this should be discounted one point. In Fig. 17 we find the shallow, flat breasted, narrow shouldered, consumptive looking bird, lacking in every essential of the ideal. This should be discounted two points.

In Figs. 20 and 22 we illustrate some of the defects in color found in the breast

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of the male and the female Campine,—Fig. 20 the male and Fig. 22 the female. Feather No. 1 in both charts shows the correct barring; but feather No. 1 in Fig. 20 does not extend down far enough and should be discounted one point. Feather No. 2 in Fig. 20 is too dark. There should be five distinct bars on this feather, and it is subject to discount of one point. Feather No. 3 in this chart is all mingled up in color, the black and white running together with no regular barring. Such a breast should be discounted three points. Feather No. 4 is taken from up near the throat, where the natural tendency to barring seems to run light, owing to white hackle, and we should consider a cut of one-half-point sufficient for this barring when found well up on the breast. In Chart 22 feather No. 2 is too light and barring uneven. Such a breast should be discounted one and one-half points. Feather No. 3 shows uneven, splotchy barring, causing the entire feather to look black or smutty, and should be discounted one point. Feather No. 4 is entirely too light, the barring is traceable only on a white ground, and it should be cut two points. Feather No. 5 is almost white, only a slight bar at end, and should be cut three and one-half points.

Body and Fluff.

This section should have a valuation of four points—two for shape and two for color—and we again refer the reader to Figs. 3 and 4 for proper shape and color. Note there is good depth to body in both sexes, quite a bit showing back of legs. Remember this is one of our best egg breeds and as such we must hold to the well developed posterior. Fig. 4 shows the correct body for the egg type of female, and it should be the aim of all Campine breeders to perpetuate this feature in every strain.

In Fig. 16 we find a narrow, shallow body, legs set too close together, with keel-bone carried too high; such a body should be discounted one point. Fig. 17 shows a short, narrow bird with high tail, long, slim neck, narrow breast and short, cut-off body. Such a bird can never be of value as a breeder of good Campines, and should be discounted one and one-half points on body shape.

Legs and Toes.

Legs and toes should have a valuation of five points—three for shape and two for color; and again we refer to Figs. 3 and 4 for ideal outlines. The leg of the Campine is rather long. They should be set well apart, the hock joint showing well below the body line. Toes straight and strong, four on each foot. In color they should be a sort of ashy blue, not so decided in blue markings as the White Polish, but decidedly darker than the Orpington; in fact, very much after the color of the Silver Spangled Hamburgs. The shanks and toes should be smooth and free from feathers or down.

In Fig. 16 the legs stand too close together and should be discounted one-half point, while in Fig. 17 we illustrate a defect quite often found in all breeds. It is what is known as "knock-kneed." The shanks on this bird are scaly, showing a deposit of parasites. These legs should be discounted one and one-half points.

With this general description and our illustrations to assist the reader we believe we have placed the Campines before the public so that the average breeder may know how to select the best in his flock, and by our system of valuing the defects he should be able to form a fairly accurate idea of the worth of a specimen. If, by our descriptions and illustrations, we have helped you to a better understanding of this popular breed we will feel well repaid for our time and expense.

THE CAMPINE

By FRANK E. HERING

The popularity and wide-spread breeding of any fowl must ultimately depend absolutely upon its commercial value. Fanciers who keep poultry for ornamental purposes are in the very great minority. Even those that can afford to follow the bent of their likes, have usually a vein of thriftiness that influences them in choosing some



breed or variety that will both satisfy the eye and justify its breeding from an economic standpoint.

The foregoing is preliminary to saying that the Campine must buy its way into popularity, and that it cannot expect to compete with American and Asiatic breeders as a meat fowl. It must win, if it wins at all, through its prolificacy as a layer of large, white eggs.

I have been breeding Campines for approximately three years. I purchased my parent stock from the Rev. E. Lewis Jones, of Radnorshire, Wales, through the medium of Mr. J. Fred Kennedy, who represented Mr. Jones. In passing, it is, I believe only fair to say that Mr. Jones is acknowledged the foremost breeder of improved Campines, and admittedly deserves more credit for the present popularity of this fowl than any other person. I was so fortunate as to purchase a male bird at the very beginning of my Campine career that has made a re-

markable record. This splendid importation, Silver King I, was first cock at the Coliseum, Chicago, in 1912, headed first old pen in 1913, and at Coliseum last December in a class of 159 birds, sired the first and fourth cockerels, first and second pullets, and every fowl in the first young pen. Judges and poultry artists who saw the first cockerel and first pen cockerel at the Coliseum agreed, for the most part, that these were the best two males that had been bred and exhibited in this country. I have kept the Jones strain without adulteration, importing during the last two years approximately 60 males and females possessing splendid type and most satisfactory barring. I have trap nests in all my breeding pens and in consequence have a very accurate record of the parents of each Campine hatched on my plant.

I have given in detail the above information in order that more weight may attach to what I shall subsequently write. I have found Campines of the second and third generation thoroughly of a quality to undergo the extremes of temperature in the latitude of South Bend. The fowl is not so timid as the Leghorn, is about as good a forager, eats about the same, and on the average lays larger white eggs than any other breed with which I am acquainted. For instance, first Chicago pullet, as a pullet, is laying eggs as large, if not larger, than any Leghorn now on my place; for in addition to my Campine plant I have acquired the Willows Farm with its splendid "strain" of Leghorns, and I am thus in position to compare these breeds through data collected at first hand. During the month of April, as nearly as I can determine, the percentage of Campine eggs, considering the flock, is about on a par with the percentage of Leghorn eggs. I have found, however, that in mating Campine pens for breeding purposes ten females to each male, except in very rare cases, is the maximum from which a high degree of fertility can be secured. Of course, after three or four more generations have added to the hardiness of this breed and have prepared it for the rigorous extremes of temperature here in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, it is highly possible that the male can be mated with more females and entirely satisfactory results be secured.

From experience I have learned that these birds cannot at the present time successfully withstand dampness and foul air in their living quarters. They are, I should say, more susceptible to maladies that come from unsanitary conditions, than American breeds or Leghorns. My houses are built on very sandy loam with extra drainage. The floors are raised above the surrounding ground about a foot; are of cement with lateral cement walls standing about a foot below the surface of the ground. One-third of the front is covered with muslin screens which are open at all seasons of the year, except during very inclement weather. Under these conditions my Campines are thriving, and there is no more sickness than would be found in the average flock of any other breed. The extremely cold weather in February affected the fertility of Campine eggs, but it also had its influence upon the fertility of Leghorn eggs, and in my conversations with breeders in surround-

ing states of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, I have been told that their breeds of Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns or Brahmas did not show as high fertility in hatching eggs as was the case last year.

With the Campine chicks hatched, however, we have had most gratifying success. Mr. Harman Bradshaw, a Leghorn breeder of many years' experience, who is manager of my plant, tells me that he has never known such a small death rate in such a large flock. I think I am entirely within the bounds of veracity when I say that our mor-



FIRST CAMPINE PULLET, CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW, 1913. OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY FRANK E. HERING, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

tality has not exceeded five per cent., and we have Campine cockerels and pullets between three and four months of age that are everything that we could expect.

Now, as to the physical appearance of the variety in which I am interested,—Silver Campines. I have read with much care various articles appearing in poultry periodicals during the last year favoring or condemning this or that in the Campine. Personally I believe that the two cockerels exhibited by me at the Coliseum show last December, namely, first prize cockerel and first prize pen cockerel, are the

very best that have been raised and exhibited in this country—in fact I have seen no importations that equal them. Their full sister, first Chicago pullet, was, I believe, the best type Campine pullet that I have ever seen and the equal of any in barring.

Mr. Arthur O. Schilling, artist on the American Poultry World, who judged the class at Chicago, says concerning the first Chicago cockerel in a recent article on Campines: "He has very useful and symmetrical type, in fact, in many ways he may be considered a model and a fashion plate to follow. His tail barring is wonderful." Concerning



SILVER SHEEN I. PRIZE COCK, COLISEUM SHOW, CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1913.
PROPERTY FRANK E. HERING, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

first pen cockerel Mr. Schilling says: "We have seen about all the Campines shown at the largest Eastern shows thus far and we do not remember of ever handling a more pleasing cockerel than this who was sired by Silver King I and is a full brother to first Coliseum cockerel. In size he was just a bit smaller than his brother, but was equally as good in color and tail furnishings, and showed more style than his brother. It would help the breed wonderfully if all Campine breeders could own such males to head their breeding yards this sea-

son." Concerning the first Chicago pullet, a full sister of these males, Mr. Franklin Lane Sewell, artist on the *Reliable Poultry Journal*, writes: "There is a truly gem-like beauty in the fine clear tracing of snow-white that regularly runs in well-matched bands across the glossy black of this pullet's coat,—a coat that fits her almost faultless Campine form."

I have gone into the merits of these three birds at some length in order to show first that the Silver Campine, at least my strain, is breeding very true to the parents; and, secondly, that the best pullets and males that have so far been exhibited in this country have been raised here, thus showing that the fowl easily adapts itself to our climatic conditions.

I very strongly favor a type closely resembling the Leghorn; and, I believe that the Minorca type, if bred, would work a positive injury to Campines. I have been able to breed with very great success males with well furnished tails, resembling very closely the Leghorn both in sickles and saddle hangers. These feathers are barred in the proportion of 1 to 4 and the black band has a beautiful green sheen. Many of these males have sickle feathers barred to the end. I have found it farther difficult to get a pure white hackle on males possessing satisfactory barring in the saddle and on the wings. However, I believe, that this can be accomplished in two or three generations by very careful breeding. I am in favor of a black bar about three and one-half or four times as wide as the white bar. My principle reason is because I admire very greatly the green sheen on the Silver Campine, and I am certain that if the proportion between black and white bars is lessened that the sheen will not show up so positively and in consequence the beautiful appearance of the fowl will suffer.

To my mind breeders should concern themselves with the size of the comb. With a body closely resembling the daintiness of the Leghorn's, a comb the size of the Minorca's is quite out of place. Furthermore I have found that male birds possessing very large combs are not nearly so vigorous as those possessing smaller combs, and this season we have mated two pens with a special view of getting small combs. If the comb can be reduced so that it approximates the daintiness of the Leghorn, a Campine cockerel will be as beautiful a fowl as any fancier can desire.

To sum up: On my plant I have proved that these birds now breed, everything considered, very close to the parent stock. My birds exhibited at Chicago have demonstrated that the Campines raised in this country are the equal of the very best raised in England. The splendid manner in which the baby chicks hatched this year have withstood the blustering dampness of March and April, is evidence that the proper strain will have highly satisfactory vitality. And finally, the percentage of eggs laid by a flock of Campine females compared with the percentage of eggs laid by an equal number of my Leghorns convinces me that here is a breed that will soon dispute with the Leghorn supremacy as the egg producing fowl.

A last word to breeders in the way of cautions: First, protect Cam-

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pires as much as possible against dampness and foul air; second, seek the Leghorn type rather than the Minorca; and, finally, reduce the size of comb in the males, for this will add to the fertility and strength and vigor of your flock.

The Vitality of the Campine

By Dr. J. H. PRUDHOMME,
Thurmont, Maryland

I have bred Campines now going on five years. At the same time I have carried and bred White and Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Houdans and White Leghorns, with a few crosses for experimental purposes; therefore, to some extent I have been enabled



to judge the different characteristics and idiosyncracies of each of the above named breeds as well as their inherent susceptibility to disease or their immunity therefrom.

Now, to be fair to the breed, I will say at the onset I have found Campines under sanitary conditions and when not exposed to disease

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germs just as robust, as hardy, as vigorous and possessed of as much vitality as any breed that has come under my observation. I have bought and bred from and sold to some extent imported birds and these, too, according to conditions, I have found possessed of as much vitality as has any breed of fowl.

When exposed to disease, as may exist in the show rooms, or as may be contracted from other fowl cooped and stacked one upon another in shipment to customers, or as may occur in shipments to and from Poultry Fairs and Shows, I have found that no breed of fowl is impervious to disease bacteria and I have observed big, robust Rocks,



after having contracted disease, crumple up and go to pieces just as quickly as would Campines under similar conditions.

However, there is no doubt that some breeders have had trouble in the rearing of Campines, but I attribute the cause as lying more with man than in the breed. To substantiate the above assertion permit me to quote from a personal letter from a customer. He says: "I am writing to tell you about my Campines, the eggs of which I purchased of you. As I wrote you I hatched out the fifteen. One died, the hen stepped on one and broke its neck, thirteen I kept till August 1st, when I went away on two weeks' vacation, and they were then what I thought past all loss as they were in full feather, and all as smart as

could be, but the man who cared for them during my absence lost five more. Upon my return the rest were in bad shape, but I soon got them in good shape, and have five pullets and three cockerels, of which I am very proud." I attribute much importance in the above quotation and firmly believe therein lies the full explanation as to the vitality of the Campine. Treated sanely, I say, they are as vigorous as any breed, but reared pell mell, any old way, they being a highly bred bird, will not withstand the rigorous treatment meted out to common scrubs, nor will the race horse with blue blood in his veins and his pedigree behind him, and who is as sound as the American dollar, withstand the treatment given to the Mexican "burro" or donkey.

The primary cause of the introduction and importation of the Campine, as I understand it to be, was as a layer of large eggs and lots of them, but it would seem that instead of breeders taking up the breed for the purpose of egg production, their first object was to rush the fowl, before being thoroughly acclimated, into the show room, and to the same I attribute the predisposing cause leading to some conditions as may be prevalent.

In regards to acclimation, the Rev. Jones makes a pertinent remark in writing of the Production of the Gold Campine. He says: "Meanwhile, two English breeders of the Silver variety were busy attempting to produce a Golden male of the type of the Silver. As there were hardly any Gold Campines in England, birds were imported from Belgium. This importation checked experiments for some time—as birds had to be acclimatized and a healthy strain established."

Another excellent statement I submit appears in the American Campine Club 1914 Year Book by a noted authority. He says: "I am glad that the wonderful quality, and still advancing quality of England is within our reach. True it is that some of the imported birds need to be acclimated, and the second generation breeds the best, but this is not a serious matter in the hands of careful breeders." These are my sentiments, such is my experience.



FIRST PRIZE CKL. AT AURORA, ILL. SECOND ST. PAUL.
FIRST PRIZE PULLET AURORA, AND FIRST ST. PAUL.
BRED & OWNED BY A. & E. TARBAX, YORKVILLE, ILL.

Campine Fowls as I Have Found Them

By J. FRED N. KENNEDY .

The Campine fowl I have found, after many years of breeding and experimenting with various varieties recognized in the American Standard have in them six characteristics to a greater extent than any other breed: 1, Prolificacy. I have found eggs of well mated Campines are very fertile and if same receive the right attention and care, one is almost sure of a good hatch. In one of my experiments I had a three-year-old male bird mated to fifteen pullets and the eggs that I set from this mating I got never less than eleven fertile and sometimes succeeded in hatching fifteen chicks from fifteen eggs. The young stock mature very quickly, especially the cockerels. The past season I hatched a brood of chicks on the twenty-second of May and exactly nineteen days from the time the chicks were taken from the nest I had cockerels attempting to crow. This, kind reader, is absolutely correct. I would have doubted same had I not observed it myself. Pullets also mature quickly and begin to lay, if properly raised and cared for, at from four to five months old. I myself have not succeeded in getting pullets to lay much under five months old or twenty weeks, yet a customer of mine in reporting results from eggs purchased from me early this spring, claimed that one of the pullets was laying at less than fifteen weeks old and I have no reason to discredit his word. 2, Size of eggs, and 3, Number of eggs laid. Campines do not lay a large egg; that is assured. I will admit that Minorcas on an average lay a larger egg than the Campine, but I have imported in my time some of the best Black Minorcas that I could get and give them all credit. Some of the eggs produced were much smaller than I now receive from some of my Campines, and the quality a third less. Of course I refer to yearling hens in both cases. In speaking of large, white eggs I wish to quote from one of our noted American writers and poultry judges, Mr. Drevenstedt, in an issue of the American Poultry World on Campines at the Boston Show. He writes as follows: "Campines made a good impression on all who studied this Belgian breed closely. The exhibit of Campine eggs attracted considerable attention especially of poultry raisers who make a specialty of supplying the market with white shelled eggs. The eggs of the Campine fowl are of goose size and the shell is chalky white." In the works of the late Lewis Wright, the man who knew, as expressed in the edition previous to the last one, which has just been compiled, viz., Wright's Book of Poultry, page 457, he stated: "Campines of really good stock are certainly amongst the very best layers known, many individual yields of 250 eggs being reported and these of wonderful size."

Also Rev. J. N. Williams, one of England's most noted writers and experimenters in poultry, in a recent note referring to the laying qualities of Campines, said as follows: "The Campine—the English Campine—

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has a great future before it, I am convinced. Those I had laid the largest eggs it was my privilege to see, they cost next to nothing to feed, as they are great foragers, being very hardy." Again, Charles T. Cornman, editor of the Poultry Item, in one of his recent writings, said in regard to Campines: "First, they are a fowl of beauty, and that will make them popular with the lover of things beautiful in bird life; second, they breed true to color and can be bred without the many disappointments one is subject to when compelled to resort to the double-mating process; third, and by far the best, they have splendid utility value. With this happy trinity we predict for them many admirers and this assures their popularity."

Every one interested in Campines will have, no doubt, noticed the phrase which I use, "Yours for large, white eggs and lots of them." When I say large, white eggs I mean eggs averaging from 26 to 30 ounces or over to the dozen and by lots of them I mean flocks which will average 160 to 200 eggs each in 365 consecutive days. "The hen that lays is the hen that pays"—quite true, but I wish to add that the hen that lays large, white eggs and a lot of them pays better. The Campine fowls are built for laying and a flock of Campines with their remarkable laying capacity which is excelled by none and equalled by few of the special egg-producing type of fowl, are certainly worthy of one's deepest consideration. A bird that has been bred for generations by a people whose view was chiefly to quantity and size of egg, not for feathers, have given the Campine fowl a pedigree that no other fowl can boast of. They are non-sitters, and they spread their egg-laying all the year round, not being sprinters at certain times, as in summer, when eggs are cheap. For instance, I trap-nest my breeders during the winter months. In doing so eggs do not get chilled like they might should the traps not be used, and again it helps me to find out when the pullets commence laying. I had some cases which I call exceptional. One of particular note was a pullet hatched June 20, commenced laying November 20, and up to March 1 being 100 days, she laid exactly 85 eggs, and her eggs went over 27 ounces to the dozen. She was housed in an open-front breeding pen and the winter was very severe, going down as low as 32 degrees below zero. This fact was indeed very satisfactory to me because I know if I could get Campine females to lay well during our severe Canadian winters I could certainly get them to lay "large, white eggs and lots of them" during the balance of the season, as they are non-sitters. Campines have been bred for generations for laying and I consider them the best layers, winter and summer, of pure white eggs of any breed in existence. 4, Hardiness. The climate of the La Campine Plains is variable, alternating from blazing heat to hard frost, and a bird that has been bred for centuries under such conditions must be hardy and will be able to flourish under almost any circumstances. At the writing of this book I have nearly 1,000 Campines, a great number of them I have imported from Rev. Jones in the past six months and my loss after the birds have arrived safely at my farm has not been one per cent. If anyone is having any trouble whatever with Campines and is requesting the hardiness of the fowl, I would consider it a favor if you would write me. 5, Small amount of food consumed. I have often been asked why I warn the novice by saying that

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great care should be taken not to overfeed. I will admit at first it is really difficult to believe that the birds can lay and exist on so little; but in feeding the Campine fowl one must remember that originally Campines were raised on the sandy plains of La Campine, Belgium, where practically nothing grew, then naturally the above advice will be appreciated. At any rate overfed birds never do justice to themselves. There is no special system required in feeding them; all they want is ordinary wholesome food and I get the best results from my birds when the food they consume is not costing me more than ten cents per month per bird. 6, Beauty. I think all that is necessary is for one to look carefully over the colored plates contained in this catalogue to convince them of the striking beauty of the Campine fowl. With their pretty markings set off by a bright red single comb, nearly black eyes and clean, neat leaden blue legs, they are without doubt the prettiest and most attractive fowl in existence.



OKL. SECOND AT AURORA, ILL.
HEN FIRST AT AURORA, THIRD AT ST. PAUL, MINN.
BRED & OWNED BY A. & E. TARBOX, YORKVILLE, ILL.

From the Campine Fowl.

(Published by Feathered World, London.)

The Rearing and Feeding of Chicks.

From time to time objections have been raised to Campines on the grounds that it is difficult to rear the chicks satisfactorily, and also that if reared the bird is small, and therefore, unmarketable. As a matter of fact there is very little truth in any of these statements. The Campine is not more delicate on the whole than any other. But, as the Rev. Lewis Jones has so ably pointed out in his admirable article on Campines in "Monthly Hints on Poultry," Campine chickens require some looking after. The chickens hatch out very strong either under hens or in an incubator. Mr. Jones says: "The greatest mortality is between three weeks and five weeks old. The chicks are then very active and take to looking for food for themselves. The weather here is always uncertain and we have very little time without rain, with the result that the grass is very wet. The little chicks, being so active, search for their food among it and get wet through to the skin. The result is a severe chill, from which the young things scarcely recover." Mr. Jones advises, therefore, that the coops be placed on fallow earth, and the chickens allowed access to only very short grass.

I have found that this is quite true. We all know what havoc chills work in our poultry yards; and a chill coming when the little chick is at the most trying period of its existence, all the strain of growing its feathers having somewhat lowered its vitality, often proves fatal. The Campine feathers earlier than most breeds. It is no uncommon thing to see the tiny creatures at a week old with quite long feathers and really respectable wings. It is at this critical time, when all the system requires extreme care, that we may lose our best birds; and, on the other hand, given dry houses, a fair amount of common sense and powers of observation it is possible to rear quite 98 per cent. of our birds.

When the chick first makes its appearance it has absorbed sufficient of the yolk of the egg to satisfy it for nearly twenty-four hours. We may, therefore, safely leave it in the drying-box for that time, being careful that there is sufficient ventilation and that the chicks are not overcrowded and trampling on one another. The first meal of a hatch is always interesting to a real lover of fowls, and if the chicks are reared by hand it is doubly so. Be sure that each chick has its share of the food, for they will scramble over each other, and some, while apparently having a good feed, are often only striving to pick up a bit in the general skirmish. Every breeder has his pet theory about the feeding of chickens, and one

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has in a measure to adapt one's feeding menu to the climate and the time of year. Very early chicks need more warming food than those hatched in the warm months of late spring. The first feed must be egg and dry bread crumbs. The egg boiled not less than forty minutes, and this, with alternate feeds of egg, moistened bread-crumbs, browned and rolled, should form the staple diet for the first day. The chicks require no food or drink for twenty-four hours after hatching. They have absorbed enough egg to last that time. A diet of any of the good chicken foods advertised in the poultry papers, varied with oatcake, made at home, bread-and-milk and chopped mustard and cress, or sprouted oats should



be the food for the first week. After that begin small grain well crushed. Canary seed, hemp, dari, linseed or buckwheat makes an ideal food for chicks, and if a few ant's eggs can be added they will thrive apace.

I find that chicks given principally milk to drink do best; and Campine chicks at three weeks old which have never tasted water save as the moistening element in their chicken meal weigh five ounces each. When we consider the small amount of bone of these chicks this weight is good.

A little camphor in the drinking water three times a week acts as a tonic, and if a chicken seems ailing and its heart can be felt thumping from indigestion, which will sometimes occur, try a spot of salvolatile in

a half-teaspoonful of water, and it will soon revive. Avoid artificial foods as much as possible and use only the best brands.

It is possible for the experienced breeder to note at once the likely chicks in a hatch. The rich tone of the brown on the head, the even markings, the full dark eyes and horn beak, and the carriage, even with a tiny chick, denote the possibilities that lie before it in the future which holds out such golden visions to the breeder whose ambition is to scale the dizzy heights of fame till the pinnacle of his hopes is realized. Take special note of the birds you consider best, and mark them if you value your future success.

It is easy to make distinctive marks on the birds just between the wings, and the blue, red, violet and white or yellow may be entered in your book for future reference, and notes added as the chicken develops and shows what it intends to be. I have said very little about rice for chickens, but if boiled in milk and mixed dry with oatmeal or sharps it is an excellent food in moderation. Oatmeal promotes bone and muscle, and bran is indispensable. In fact, some breeders feed entirely on bran, and declare the result is splendid. Chopped onion is very good for chicks, and grit must ever find its place on the floor of the rearer or run.

A little chopped meat must be added three times a week, but if some of the meals on the market are used they contain a percentage of meat, and we must see that in our anxiety to do our best for the chicks we do not overdo it and bring on liver and bowel troubles by overfeeding on too rich food stuffs. But for bone-forming for size nothing beats crushed oats. A little sulphur sprinkled over the food three times a week keeps the blood in order and promotes the growth of feathers. On no account give the chicken maize or uncooked rice. One upsets the liver, the other swells in the crop. Every care must be taken to prevent chills. The rearers or coops should be thickly bedded with chaff if possible, the runs placed, when available, on gravel in the early months of the year especially, with a grass run attached by means of one of the folding wire runs being placed on the grass. The run should, if possible, be made to fit the doorway of the rearer lest the chicken wander round and round and fail to find the entrance. Very trifling details, these, but worth attending to. Let your chicken have all the sunshine and air you can. Campines require an immense quantity of air. Don't coddle, for they can not stand it. They pine away. Keep them active and scratching and don't over feed. They thrive best on fairly dry food, and it is easy to vary the methods, but we must bear in mind that we have to do with a breed that matures quickly, and, therefore, we must adopt every method calculated to give bone, muscle and flesh in as short a time as possible. In Belgium, the home of the Campine, Madame Van Schelle tells us that the Campine is most valuable as a broiler. That at eight weeks old the cockerel should be killed for that purpose, and they weigh from eight to ten ounces and bring about forty cents apiece, while at three months old they are barely worth fifteen cents. There has recently been a scheme set forth for having a special trade in broilers started in England, and a breed kept to supply the table of the epicure with these dainties from the English market instead of the foreign one. No bird answers the requirements of this case better than the Campine.

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With attention to cleanliness, fresh air by night and day, plenty of grit and green food, our chickens will thrive, and healthy stock is the poultry farmer's best reward and advertisement. The sickly chicken is no pleasure to itself or to anyone, and prevention is better than cure.

UTILITY AND EXHIBITION CAMPINES.

In Belgium, the home of the Campine, the bird is known by the name of the "every day layer." It is kept there largely for utility purposes, and



provides the good wife with eggs for market and with poultry for table in no niggardly manner. The birds seem to do well equally in the arid desert of "La Campine" as on the deep, loamy soil of Flanders. And many correspondents, in letters of recent date to "The Feathered World," bear witness from all climes of the value of the Campine as a utility bird.

There are many specimens bred that are not well marked enough for exhibition, yet these very birds prove to be valuable for breeding first-class stock. It is not always the winner at the shows that breeds winners, and one thing of great importance to breeders should never be overlooked, viz., the importance of breeding, if possible, from the same strain of birds. It is such a usual thing to hear breeders talk of a "change of

blood." And often new cocks are imported into yards that spoil the whole work of the past by bringing in some fault undreamed of by the proud purchaser of the "grand new bird." In purchasing a fresh cock or cockerel always try to do so, if possible, from the line whence your original birds were obtained. Most probably, like all other fanciers, you commenced with either a pen of birds or a setting of eggs or a hatch of chicks from some well known Campine breeder, who, most possibly, had been years building up his or her strain, carefully eradicating the faults in his birds by constant and persevering care. It is best, therefore, to write to that same breeder, stating your wants, saying what faults you are anxious to counteract in your birds and specifying the amount you want to give.

However good the birds are that you hatch, be sure of one thing, there will always be a very large percentage of birds unfit for the show pen, and each culling will reduce your stock, boil it down, so to speak, until only a comparatively small number remain. The first culling should be done at the age of ten weeks, when the birds should be gone over carefully one by one in the hand. Take a couple or more, if possible, spare hampers and proceed to inspect the chicks thoroughly. Having chosen the finest in the flock, go over them carefully. First mark the color of the eyes, and if there is any glint of red I should advise that chick being discarded for the best stock. The eye is the danger signal of alien blood having been infused, and sooner or later the red-eyed bird will bring you heart-ache and rejection. Let the markings be clear and distinct. At this age the chicks should show pretty well what they are likely to be, and pay particular attention to the wing coverts. They should be barred distinctly across. Any specimens not quite up to this standard should be put aside or in a second hamper, and those inferior to either of these kept aside for fattening and killing. At eight weeks old Campine chicks are at their best as broilers, and in Belgium, the home of the Campine, they fetch forty cents at five months old and not fifteen cents. It hardly pays the first-class breeder to retain inferior birds in his yard; far better to kill and eat than gain the unenviable reputation of having a mixed medley, whereas the breeder whose stock is of such high quality that no bird leaves his yard under a good price soon becomes known, and his stock is in considerable demand. It seems a little thing, but it is one that deserves attention.

You want all the room you can spare for exhibition stock, and if you intend to go in for it do it thoroughly, and leave the utility stock for the man whose ideas are bounded by eggs at seven a shilling or chicks at 6d. and 7d. a pound!

The utility of the Campine is unchallenged, and you may have as many eggs as you want for yourself all the year round, and as many birds, and yet breed the best class of birds in the country, for there will always be the non-breeding season, and you will usually cease operations in June, July, August and September.

Keep your exhibition stock growing. Never neglect them for an hour. Provide them with plenty of shade and watch carefully to see that each bird gets its proper quantity of food at every meal. The cockerels at four months old are best run in flocks of three or four. Special houses may be built cheaply at home or by a local carpenter; but each should be provided with a covered run and have an exit into an open run where the birds may

take exercise and air under favorable conditions—the American system of having one long row of houses and runs would, if adopted in its entirety in this country, go far toward solving the problem of how to keep fowls profitably and to get eggs when the snow lies deep upon mother earth.

To hatch early means to have your bird ready for the shows, well grown and in fine form; but to hatch too early is sometimes rather disastrous, as it means that on the eve of the Dairy or Palace your pride and hope will show unmistakable signs of moulting, and your chances for that year at least are done for. February is quite early enough to hatch exhibition birds, unless you intend to show at the Royal, and in that case you will be well advised to bring out some of your best chickens in January. If you intend to carry war into the enemy's country and to show in the land of the Campine you will do well to study the classes in the Belgian catalogues very carefully before entering your birds. The English standard and the Belgian differ somewhat, and while both in England and America at present what is known among Belgian breeders as the "hen-feathered male" finds favor and has superseded the bird that was such a beautiful object to the sight when first imported from that country. Belgian breeders retain their former standard, for they have a theory that these hen-feathered males are not so useful as stock birds and that the fertility of the eggs is considerably lower from them, and for that reason they kill off these hen-feathered males on all occasions.

In breeding for utility we must bear in mind what the requirements for the public usually are: Utility stock is cheaper to buy and cheaper to rear, and in most cases more profitable to the owner; but with the large and ever-increasing demand for first-class exhibition birds from American breeders as well as English ones, there can be no breed more likely to add considerably to the income of the man or woman who takes up the Campine in earnest. Exhibition stock must be fed on the best and plenty of it. It must be sheltered from the wind sun and rain and kept growing until it has reached maturity. The cockerels should in all cases be separated from the pullets as soon as they commence to crow, and put somewhere where they cannot see each other at all.

At this time when the eyes of the world of poultry breeders are turned towards the Intensive System of poultry culture a reference to the utility points of the Campine would be incomplete without a mention of its suitability for this system. The Campine is a small eater and does best on hard grain. This has been proven without a doubt by all successful breeders. It loves its wide range of grass land but is equally content in a covered run if given plenty of scratching exercise. It is not a large and unwieldy bird therefore five hens and a cock can easily be housed and have plenty of room; and they are a non-sitting breed which is a great recommendation when your poultry accommodation consists of a backyard, which possibly forms also your drying ground and answers many purposes for the family pleasure and profit. A large breeder of fowls under the Intensive System is trying Campines and finds them most attractive for the system. Moreover, their extreme docility makes them attractive as pets as well as profitable for eggs and table purposes.

I will only add in conclusion that those who take up the breeding of

THE BOOK OF THE CAMPINES

Campines will never regret their choice of a breed. Beautiful to the eye, docile and affectionate as pets, good equally for the table, the egg basket, the show pen, few can compare with the Campine fowls. What has been said of the Silver may be equally said of the Gold and in time we hope both varieties may find their way to the yards of every poultry fancier in the land. I will, therefore, in conclusion, sum up the foregoing chapters for the benefit of those who wish to have the whole thing in a nutshell.

The Campine is unusually docile and affectionate responds most readily to kindness and attention. It is a layer of large white eggs winter and summer. The eggs are an ideal food for invalids. The flesh of the Campine has a flavor unrivaled by any fowl save the game.

There is very little proportion of bone or offal; therefore, though small in size, the ratio of meat is high. The chicks are easy to rear if kept away from the long wet grass.

The Belgian housewives call the Campines "every day layers." In preparing for exhibition keep your Campines in covered runs away from the sun and rain. In washing use plenty of water and rinse well. If unsuccessful in the show pen, don't be downhearted, but take the moral learned by the great king of Scotland from the spider to heart.—"Try, try, try again!"

.. IMPROVED .. Silver Campines

I have won the best prizes in some of America's
largest shows



The illustration shown above and that of 2d prize Boston, 1914, by Louis P. Graham, are absolutely unretouched as to form and feather, the artist's work being confined entirely to the back ground.

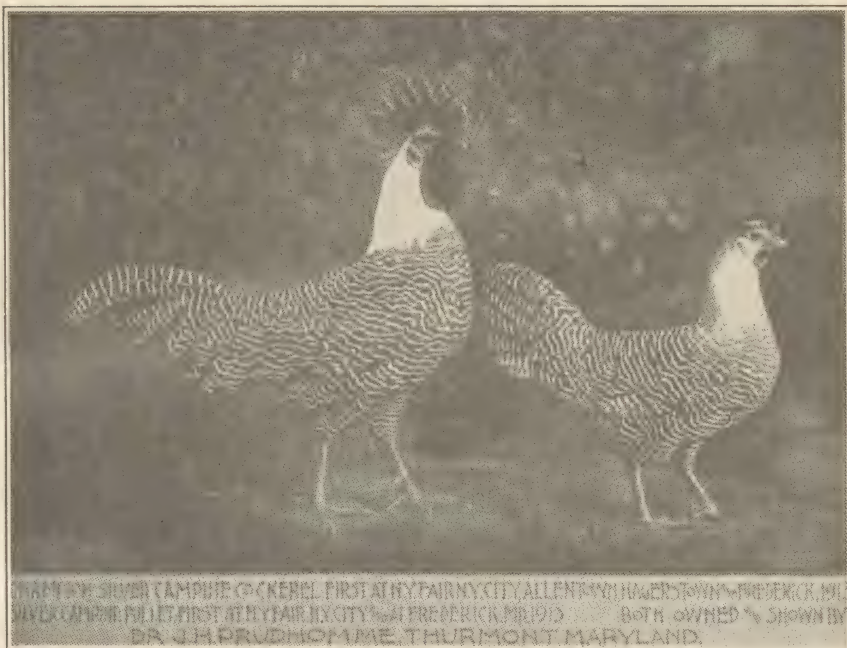
I will have a fine lot of birds for the coming show season.

C. A. PHIPPS

Wayland,

Massachusetts

SILVER CAMPINES GOLDEN



The early shows of this season have presented to the public a number of very creditable Campines. Fanciers throughout the country are showing much pleasure over the interesting color pattern of plumage that these Belgian beauties present, and no one can help admiring their sturdy, plump forms. There are plenty of problems in breeding them to Standard ideals that fascinate the fancier, and their big, white eggs say volumes to those who cater to the highest paying markets, of their value during the seasons when their eggs do not trade even for dollars for the purpose of hatching show fowls. It takes but a glance at the above models to see that Dr. Prudhomme has gone in for the best and the more you study them the more you are impressed that there is a good future for the Campines and that their success in America depends only on the way in which breeders place them before the public.—F. L. Sewell.

If you are a beginner, start right with an acclimated, established strain; if you are a breeder, and in need of new blood, you can't go wrong by placing an order with me for eggs or stock in season. Note above what the Illustrious Artist and Connoisseur Mr. Sewell says of my strain. In all events, be sure and write for my booklet on Campines, it is free, and will be interesting reading I am sure. Write for it today. Don't delay another day. Address

DR. J. H. PRUDHOMME,

Desk E-I

::

Thurmont, Maryland



TARBOX

Silver Campines

Bred from some of the *Best* Strains
in this country.

BRED TO WIN AND LAY

Winners at Aurora, Ill., January, 1914. On nine entries, cockerel, 1st, 2d and 4th; hen, 1st; pullet, 1st and 5th; pen, 1st, and silver cup for best display. We did not show any cock and only one hen. This is a very strong class and pronounced by the judge as the best class that he had seen outside of Chicago and many of the birds equal to the Chicago winners.

At St. Paul, February, 1914, on ten entries, cockerel, 2d; hen, 3d and 4th; pullet, 1st, 2d and 3d (in a class of 28 pullets). We did not show a cock or pen.

We do not claim to have the *World's Best*, but we have some good ones and believe we can please you if favored with an order. Stock for sale at all times. **NO EGGS NOR BABY CHICKS.** All stock sold guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back upon the return of stock, express prepaid. Let us quote you prices on what you want.

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Yorkville, Illinois

Silver Campines

Green Sheen Strain

Sweepstake Champions at Chicago

Among 159 entries we won more prizes than all competitors combined.

COCKERELS, 1st, 3d and 4th

PULLETS, . . 1st, 2d and 5th.

COCKS, 3d and 5th.

HENS, 2d and 3d.

OLD PENS, . . . 1st.

YOUNG PENS, 1st and 2d.



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